

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • MARCH 1967

THE  
WORLD'S  
CRISIS  
IN FOOD

AND WHAT  
MUST BE  
DONE  
ABOUT IT



UNFIT DRIVERS ON OUR HIGHWAYS

•  
THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" ON WALL STREET

•  
THE STORY OF ARLINGTON'S "OLD GUARD" REGIMENT

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The American

# LEGION

Magazine

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# EDITOR'S CORNER

## AN EDUCATION IN FOOD

**A**N AMERICAN traveling in Russia (specifically a remote "in-law" of our own) exhibited some photos of his small farm in the United States. "Whose dogs are those?" asked a Russian farmer. "Why, they are mine," the American answered. "You must be a capitalist," snorted the guide. "Only a capitalist could afford meat for two big dogs."

The same American expressed dismay at the sight of some aged women doing backbreaking labor in a field. "Bah!" said his guide. "Ignore them. They are only peasants."

Moral: Communism can't feed dogs because it treats farmers like dogs.

These are but a few of the relevant tales that we had no room for in our article, "The World's Crisis in Food and What Must Be Done About It," on page 6.

Teachers and students are advised that the world food situation is a magnificent subject for special studies in schools. It touches on everything else.

There are two masterful Department of Agriculture reports on the present food crisis by Lester R. Brown. One is "Man, Land and Food," published in 1963—also identified as Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 11. The other is "Increasing World Food Output," published in 1965—also known as Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 25.

At the other end of the scale is a look at far-out food sources for the future by English biochemist N. W. Pirie, the lead article in the February, 1967, issue of *Scientific American* magazine. If he is opinionated—and he is—Mr. Pirie is also extremely knowledgeable.

Teachers could also get a liberal education from the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 19—titled "The World Food Budget—1970."

For our own article we are indebted to these and other information sources that gave us 1,000 times as much as we could pass on. They include the U.S. Department of State; American and foreign news and information media; knowledgeable private citizens, newsmen and economists; numerous industries and foundations; excellent reports on the food crisis in such publications as *Time*, *Fortune*, *Forbes*, *Harvard Business Review*, *Scientific American*.

The personal assistance of Walter McPherson, Erven Long and R. W. Reuter in the State Department; of Prof. Ray A. Goldberg of the Harvard Business School; of Phil Drotning of the American Oil Co.; of the staff of Carl Byoir Associates and the research staff of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith should be acknowledged. Most of the conclusions and opinions in the food article are shared in whole or in part by our information sources, but as a single package of opinion it is the work of the author—your editor.

## "LOST" GI'S HAVE MONEY COMING

WE HAVE FROM the Internal Revenue office in Pittsburgh the names of 192 persons—all present or recent members of the Armed Forces—who have money coming to them. They all seem to be GI's who, being entitled to tax refunds on their 1965 returns, were transferred or discharged without IRS getting their new addresses. Their refund checks didn't reach them, and IRS in Pittsburgh doesn't know where they are. Most likely they filed their 1965 returns to the Pittsburgh office, and most of them came from the Pittsburgh IRS territory in civilian life. It is a fair assumption that the same thing is true for every District Office of Internal Revenue in the country, and that, nationwide, there are many thousands of recent or present servicemen who would get a tax refund on 1965 if they could be located.

If you moved since filing your 1965 tax return (it was due last April), and if you believe you have a refund overdue, and if you doubt that the office where you filed your return has your present address, then

*Don't hire anyone to help you, but*

Do write to the office where you filed the return (in the case of Pittsburgh it is "District Director of Internal Revenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.") Say that you think you have a refund due, and that you have a new address. Print clearly the name and address under which your last return was filed, and your present address, and your Social Security number. Sign your letter.

## LAST WORD IN DRIVER FITNESS

**A**T THE END of Ray Schuessler's article "Unfit Drivers on Our Highways" (page 18), is a detailed review of what Pennsylvania's Bureau of Traffic Safety had discovered at the end of its first year of a permanent program to recheck the physical fitness of licensed drivers every ten years. These figures are the last word, to date, on the subject. Pennsylvania is the only state with such a program, and it was one year old last November. We are indebted to Pennsylvania Traffic Safety Commissioner Harry H. Brainerd, and the Assistant to the Commissioner, Charles H. Roberts, for the summary of findings. The reports were in rough form, and as yet unpublished, when we closed our pages—but Mr. Roberts was kind enough to put together a brief of them so that you could have it with Mr. Schuessler's article.

### THE "3D" REG'T.

**WHEN** YOU read the story of the Third Infantry Regiment on page 22 (Arlington's and Washington's "Old Guard") don't jump on our author or copy editors for the references to it as the "3D" Regiment. That's how the Old Guard writes it —3D, not 3rd.

RRP

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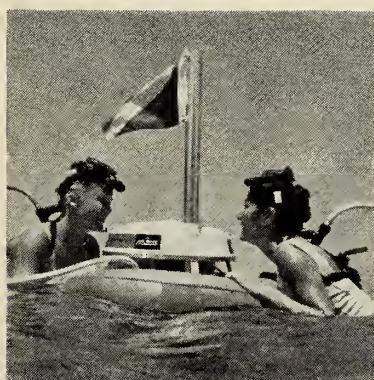
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## MAKING U.S. STREETS SAFER. "ELDER-CARE" LEGISLATION. OUTLOOK ON CANCER.



The conservative bent of the current Congress--and especially of its House Appropriations Committee--indicates a slowdown on Great Society legislation, but simultaneously a speedup of straight society legislation.

Capitol Hill, spurred on by the crime statistics and reaction of the voters, is moving to help make the streets of the nation's cities safer. First bill introduced in the Senate would tighten up controls on purchase of firearms. Other measures would provide compensation for victims of crime, and for dependents of law officers slain in line of duty.

President Johnson's position is that a national police force is repugnant to the American people . . . and crime must be rooted out at the local level by local authorities. To implement this concept, the administration proposes that the federal government foot 90% of the cost of developing state and local plans to combat crime; 60% of the cost of crime laboratories and police academy-type centers.

Census-wise, the young are dominating the U.S. population . . . but Congress is presently thinking more about the old folks, who can vote, than about the young, who can't until they're 21.

Just about every Member of Congress has introduced at least one bill which shows him to be a champion of "elder-care" in some form . . . and the more vigorous 65-and-overs have already organized into lobbying platoons to stimulate Congressional action.

It's taken for granted here that the Social Security Act will be liberalized by upping the dollar benefits, but if the plethora of bills is any indication of the trend, the golden-age sector of our population will also get more liberalized Social Security fringe benefits as well.

Some of the benefits being pushed in Congress would provide reduced income taxes, a community service concentrating on older Americans, abolition of job discrimination and free eyeglasses.

Progress is being made against cancer, the second leading cause of death in the United States. Even though cancer is on the increase, more people are being cured than ever before, according to a report by the National Advisory Cancer Council.

Over the last 15 years, researchers have accelerated their attack on cancer . . . one broad research area deals with the cause and prevention of cancer. Doctors feel that our increasing exposure to cancer-causing agents in our environment may be one reason the cancer rate is rising. Many of these agents, called carcinogens, have been demonstrated to be cancer-causing in lab animals . . . thus potentially dangerous for man. Polluted air, chemical compounds and the old bugaboo--cigarette smoke--are among suspected sources of carcinogens.

Researchers are looking into prevention and treatment of cancer by immunization . . . also, new theory of treating cancer with drugs looks promising.

**PEOPLE AND QUOTES:****VIETNAM, A VIEW**

"If the United States is ready to give up its policy of aggression and to withdraw its troops from Vietnam, then we will gladly invite them to tea. . . ." North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh.

**VIETNAM, ANOTHER VIEW**

" . . . the great edge of east Asia has been denied to the expansionism of Peking and that this would surely not have happened had we been driven out of Vietnam, or had we abandoned Vietnam." U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge.

**VIETNAM, ANOTHER VIEW**

"It can be not doubted that many Vietnamese, American, Korean, Australian and New Zealand troops are alive today because of the air campaign against military targets." Gen. William C. Westmoreland, U.S. Commander in Vietnam.

**VIETNAM, ANOTHER VIEW**

"In my judgment, any hope that the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese may have had of achieving a military victory is gone." Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

**DIRTY AIR**

"We are dealing with a killer. People become sick and they die from breathing dirty air." Health, Education and Welfare Secretary John Gardner.

**EARTH & SKY**

"Man today is more obsessed by mysteries of outer space than about the composition of the earth he walks on, the oceans he sails, the mountains he climbs. When you think of it, man is still a surface scratcher." Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## REPORTING FROM NORTH VIETNAM

SIR: I have been reading the high quality, fair and objective reports, as quoted by various newspapers, by Mr. Harrison E. Salisbury from North Vietnam. I get the impression that his reports, and especially personal comments, have boosted the cause of the North Vietnamese and somewhat justified their complaints against American pilots.

Why not play this game both ways? I would like to suggest that Mr. Salisbury undertake a visit to South Vietnam to make a similar highly objective report of the numerous instances of murder, vicious torture and bombings of innocent South Vietnamese in South Vietnam and Saigon. . . .

MICHAEL J. FIBICH  
St. Petersburg, Fla.

## CONGRESS VS. EXTREMISTS

SIR: Your description of agitators' tactics at the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings ("Congress vs. Extremists," January) and the resulting free publicity they receive further proves a point to me: The tactics are deliberate, yet the news media fall for them every time. We are getting a bad worldwide image from too much publicity given to the actions of a few. One can seldom tune in a TV newscast that doesn't give time to such characters, yet the networks seldom bother to show a contrasting, better view of life in America. One cannot help wondering which side the networks are on, at times.

E. P. MORRISON  
Colfax, Wash.

## A REQUEST FOR THE JANUARY ISSUE

SIR: In the January 1966 issue you printed a request from me that Posts and individuals send me the November 1965 issue of The American Legion Magazine, which contained the article "The Systematic Terror of the Viet Cong," for distribution by me on and around the Berkeley campus. I received about 1,800 copies, which were distributed here as well as in other areas in the state. May I again make the same request to Posts and Legionnaires for the January 1967 issue in which the article "Congress vs. Extremists" appears? Just collect as many copies of the magazine as possible, bundle them together and send them to me. I will distribute them in this area, where the need to get this interview into

the hands of the Berkeley students who seek the truth is so great.

The national press coverage of the actions of those who were expelled from the hearings held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities tended to favor those who were thrown out and thereby gained support for them from many readers. These stories all too frequently appeal to the innocent, sincere, honest students whose desire for fairness in such cases leads some of them into activities they would not have supported if such an interview as yours had been given equal exposure.

EMORY J. LEBONVILLE  
776 Moana Way  
Pacifica, Calif.

## TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING LAW

SIR: "What's In That Package?" (February), Robert Angus' article dealing with the "Truth-in-Packaging" law was quite interesting.

However, it now seems likely that the July 1, 1967, effective date for the law will be put off until sometime in 1968, as the Federal Trade Commission must bring into being a procedure for making regulations before it can begin enforcing the law.

JAMES C. GRIFFITH  
Arlington, Va.

## THE LASER

SIR: I was much impressed with the article "What Will Laser Beams Do Next" (December 1966) by Robert Isaacs. The laser is one of the most fascinating instruments yet devised by modern science. But, when one attempts to communicate this fascination to the non-scientist the explanation tends to get tedious and involved technically. Mr. Isaacs has done a remarkable job of presenting practically every important aspect of the subject in language which is both easy for the layman to understand and rather exciting as well.

ROSS McCCLUNEY  
Development Engineer  
Eastman Kodak Co.  
Rochester, N.Y.

## THE CUSTOMS OF CHRISTMAS

SIR: I want to thank you for the article "How Christmas and Its Customs Began" (December 1966). We are very grateful to you and to the author, Robert Silverberg, for this splendid summary and the marvelous illustrations. We have added the article to our permanent Christmas library.

Although yours is indeed my husband's magazine, I find that I, too, read it faithfully. Among other articles to which we have referred again are "The Problem of the Law-Breaking Diplomats" (October 1966) and "A Man's Place Is in the Kitchen" (August 1959).

MRS. BYRON BISHOP  
Worthington, Minn.

The advertisement features a large, stylized script logo for "J.W. Daniels" at the top. Below the logo, the text "DISTILLERS & IMPORTERS" is printed vertically. In the center, there is a large bottle of J.W. Daniels Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey. To its right is a smaller bottle of J.W. Daniels Blended Scotch Whisky. The text "You can trust" is written vertically along the side of the large bottle. The labels on the bottles are clearly visible, showing the brand name and product type.

Enjoy the best for less . . . in Bourbons, Blends, Scotch, Gin and Vodka!

# The World's Crisis in Food

## *and what must be done about it*

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

**W**ITHIN THE LAST year the United States has officially reversed its position in the matter of how it will help feed hungry nations—and not a moment too soon.

To put it very simply, we rewrote our basic so-called "Food for Peace" program. Under it—since 1954—we had been either giving away our food surpluses to hungry lands, or selling them

on such easy credit terms that much of the "sale" amounted to giveaway. One economist has noted that the grain we have "sold" to India would give us a claim on two thirds of her currency if we should demand payment.

Under our new policy, we will still rush emergency food to famished lands. But we will do a lot more to help them *grow their own*, and we will demand evidence that they are doing more to *feed themselves*, before simply giving them food.

President Johnson called for such a policy in 1964, and kept calling for it. In 1966, with the old food-aid law up for revision, Congress agreed to the change and it has been made.

Our new law had only been in effect a few months when it was put to the test. India, beset by famine after two years of drought at the same time that its population soared past 500 million, called on us last November for more millions of bushels of wheat. Instead of promptly shipping it, we delayed while we called on India (1) to give its own food production a higher priority and (2) to accept more help from us toward that end.

You probably saw in the newspapers that we were called "heartless" for thus holding up emergency wheat shipments to a starving land.

Nothing heartless about it. Our new food program for hungry nations was forced upon them and upon us by the hard-boiled facts of the situation. If anything will save these nations from more ghastly famines in the future, our new effort to make them feed themselves, and to help them do it, is it. And it will be a crusade of enormous proportions and complexity.

The facts are inescapable. The old cliché that while one third of the world is well fed, two thirds of its people are underfed, is literally true. The underfed lands ring the world's tropical belt through Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, Central America and northern South America. They extend well north of the tropics in Asia, and south of them in Africa. Already undernourished, their populations are running well ahead of their increases in food production.

Meanwhile, the myth that the temperate lands could feed them has fallen flat on its face.

Since the United States began distributing its huge food surpluses under

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION



A partial solution to world hunger—scientific plant breeding. Short wheat (right) raised Mexican yield four times. Explanation is in text of article.



We supplied the Brazilian meal, above, from our surplus. But now that's becoming impossible.

"Food For Peace," the giveaway program has turned out to be both good and evil. It led many of the hungry lands to rely on us for food as if our largesse could continue for all time. Many of them turned their eyes to industrial development—not without encouragement from us—and gave food production too low a priority.

In 12 years that policy was bankrupt. At the end of 1966 the only farm surpluses left in the United States were

cotton and tobacco, neither of them very edible.

The turning point was 1961. In that year the world as a whole ate more grain than it produced.

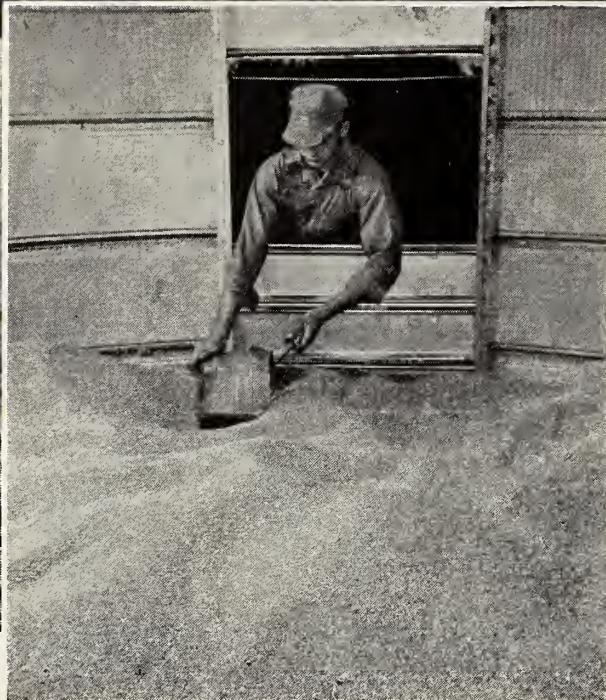
Ever since then the human race has been eating more than it grew, and getting hungrier. The blow didn't fall in 1961. We still had more surpluses on hand. In the next five years we went through our surpluses. In 1966, the evil day was at hand when neither production

*nor* older surpluses were sufficient even to maintain the previous miserable standards of world nourishment.

This year we are turning vast acreages of idle American farmland back into production, reversing a policy of cutting back our acreage that has been continuous for some 30 years.

But there is no longer any hope that United States, Canadian and Australian grain production can be stepped up  
(Turn to next page)

# The surpluses we no longer have



Gone are these surpluses of Kansas wheat.



India devoured most of the surplus wheat once

CONTINUED

## The World's Crisis in Food and What Must be Done About it

enough to feed the world on a permanent basis.

It is estimated that if we farm *all* of our lands at *top production*, the world's appetite will bypass us in the 1980's even at present standards of undernourishment. If we still take the approach that we can feed the world, forecasters read nothing into present trends but incalculable worldwide disaster. The figures force three conclusions beyond all debate:

1. *All* of the hungry nations must vastly step up their own food production.
2. The population explosion must be stemmed.
3. Time is running out as it never has before.

This is a story that should be told to a thunderous orchestration of Wagnerian music, at its most dismal awfulness, while a visual spectacle of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse traces a skull-and-bones trail of destruction across the skies.

True, the stage of the drama fre-

quently echoes to the cries of insensate mobs in New Delhi or Santo Domingo, or to riots and repressions in Red China. But by and large the full tale is only told—after the manner of our time—in dry-as-dust economic figures, statistical surveys, census reports and projections.

The population projections, if things keep on as they are going, exceed the gloomy prediction of the celebrated old English economist Dr. Malthus, back around 1800.

His dismal forecasts of an overpopulated world racked by starvation, disease and war were in the main stalled off for one and a half centuries by the advent of the great productive capacity of the Industrial Revolution. As things look now, that was only a delay.

The new U.S. policy is a bid for a world Agricultural Revolution to stall off Dr. Malthus one more time. *If* we succeed in getting the hungry lands to produce far more food themselves, and *if* the population burst can be brought

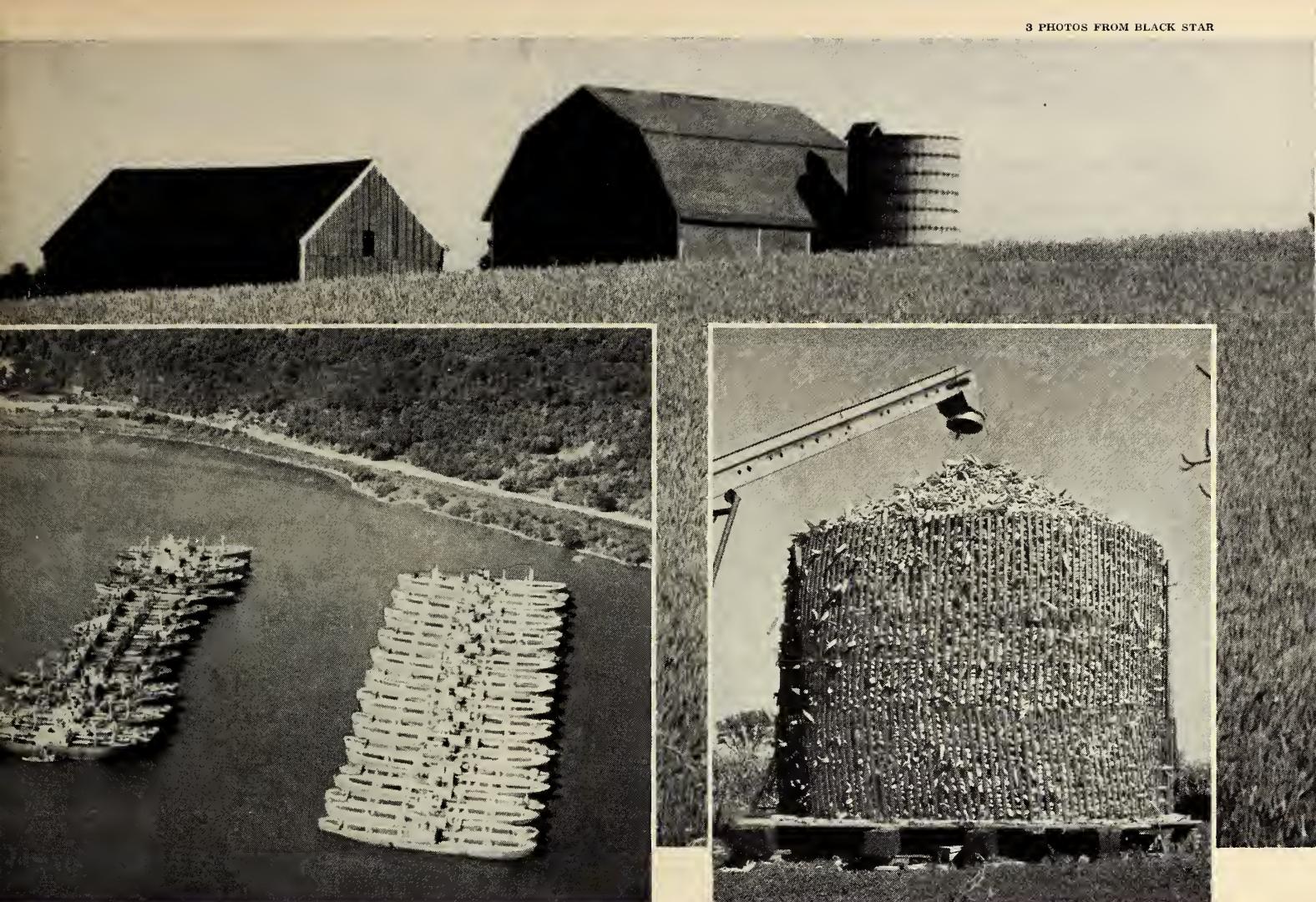
under control, Dr. Malthus might be proved permanently wrong. Solving just one of these problems can delay the evil day. If we solve neither, that day is on top of us now.

Lester R. Brown, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has spelled out the food and population dilemma in great detail in several competent top-level reports. In 1966, he notes, the world produced as much food as it did in 1965. But there were nearly 65 million more mouths to feed!

India took nearly a quarter of all U.S. wheat in 1966—delivered in what was “possibly the largest armada of ships since D-Day.” Our wheat supported 60 million Indians—but, Brown notes, it failed to improve their diets! New, hungry mouths appeared to spread it thin.

Even the well-fed countries will have 200 million more mouths to feed by 1980, if present trends continue.

The nations that are already under-



stored in this WW2 mothball fleet on the Hudson River.

Gone are these Iowa corn surpluses.

nourished will have *one billion* more people then.

The food for them is nowhere in sight—and that's only the start.

By the year 2000—now only 33 years off—the world will have 3 billion more people than now, at the present rate of increase—up from 3 billion to 6-plus billion, more than double the present population!

In terms of matching food to population, the dilemma of the year 2000 has the world by the throat now, in 1967.

In principle, nothing is simpler than a statement of the solution to all three problems:

1. All tropical lands and the hungry non-tropical lands can vastly increase their food production by adopting the most advanced farming, and other food-business, methods and abandoning their primitive ways of raising and distributing food. They should do this, with an eye both to producing much more food, and to producing food that offers better nutrition than their present, badly-balanced (protein-short) diets do.

2. All nations that are becoming over-crowded should take effective steps to bring their birthrates under control.

3. They should do all of this immediately.

How very simple!

As a matter of fact, much has been done—but at a rate that is only losing ground the world around. Japan has taken effective steps to control its birthrate. So have the Free Chinese on Taiwan. India is moving in that direction under a government sponsored birth-control program whose only failing is that it is still a long, long way from catching up with the birthrate.

But birth control, of course, is a sensitive subject that comes in conflict with deep-seated traditions and religious principles, so there is nothing simple about it at all.

The population explosion nevertheless has some automatic checks. Once a people *start* prospering, family size tends to become smaller. The poorer families have the most children everywhere, and so do the poorer nations en masse.

The subsistence-level farmers in the hungry lands are strongly motivated to raise large families. Having many sons and daughters is their only guarantee of hands to till the land when the labor becomes too much for the parents in their

old age. If they can get started on the road to produce more crops on the same land with less labor, and even to be able to put aside cash, this need for many children as old-age security will diminish.

The entire world food-and-population situation is full of such *potential* checks and balances which will work only after something else works first.

Therein is the great dilemma.

The list of problems that can only be solved when something else is solved at the same time makes up a jigsaw puzzle designed by the devil. Many pieces have to be put together at the same time, or they don't fit.

Primitive farmers have good reasons for refusing to use fertilizer that could increase their yields as much as ten times; for refusing to invest in machinery that could help them produce more; for refusing to invest in improved seeds to insure bigger and better crops; for refusing to plant wheat on higher and unused soil beside their rice paddies, and so on and on.

Their reasons are many and different. They help to explain why one Indian village ate a gift shipment of improved seed; why Burmese farmers once took

# The World's Crisis in Food and What Must be Done About it

money, sent to them to improve their acres, and used it to gild their pagodas; why, if they come upon some extra cash, many primitive farmers will spend it on jewels, weddings or funerals, instead of trying to earn even more by improving their acres.

Here are some of the reasons they would give you. Answers to them must virtually recapitulate the agricultural history of the United States in much less time.

**Reason 1.** "What would I do if I grew more than my family can eat? The nearest market is 35 miles away and the roads to it are so bad that I can only take to market what I can carry on my back."

For this reason, the United States will press upon the hungry lands the need for ever better roads to markets. Much has been done, yet millions of farmers are still too remote from markets to dispose of extra food if they should grow it. Without the "railhead at Dodge" the Texas longhorns were worthless, and the Kansas wheat plains, too.

**Reason 2.** "If I buy expensive seed, machinery and fertilizer I must first borrow money. The rate of interest is high. If the crop fails or food prices fall I will never get out of debt."

For these reasons the United States will press upon the hungry nations top priorities for easier credit structures for their farmers. We will throw aid that way and support the UN and other international agencies in pushing farm-credit programs to get them going on a vaster scale. Unlike giving food away, such programs can pay for themselves by creating new riches from the soil.

In our own history, the story of the foreclosed mortgage on the farm gave birth to a generation of familiar melodramas. The hero arrived from the city at the last moment with a bundle of non-farm cash to save the family acres, and thus win the farmer's daughter.

The credit plight of American farmers at the start of this century produced the Populist movement, a farm revolt that split the Democratic Party and propelled William Jennings Bryan to the fore. Though Bryan and his easy-money, free-silver "solution" failed, the farmers' political rebellion helped produce the Rural Bank Act of 1914, first of a long series of U.S. federal farm credit acts. They reduced the excessive risk borne by our farmers in borrowing against un-grown crops, and relieved them of a shortage of money to borrow on any terms but usury.

The hungry nations today haven't the time to relive the long political turmoil by which we evolved from a land of



A U.S. farm expert compares bullock to tractor for Indian farmers.



Chunju fertilizer factory has helped put South Korea on road to food sufficiency.

empty plains to the breadbasket of the world. Aid to get started must come on an international basis, and effective persuasion to act, and act fast and big, must accompany such offers of aid.

**Reason 3.** "If all of the farmers in this province raise bigger crops by following your American advice, we will have to dump it all on the market at harvest time

and the price will surely drop. The dealers who have warehouses will make money, but we farmers will only have worked harder and gone into debt for less. There is no place near here where we can store grain to sell throughout the year."

For this reason, the United States will offer aid and persuasion to help the

hungry lands create far more storage facilities for farmer-owned crops, and in other ways protect productive farmers from having to dump their harvests at a loss.

Throughout American history the bumper crop was disaster to the farmer. By producing plenty he suffered, so long as each farmer was in competition with each other during one brief selling period. He sold at the buyer's hard, low price or let his crop rot. The great American farm cooperatives were formed to pool crops in farm-owned silos, bins and warehouses. Our federal program of cutting back acreage, and the

**Reason 4.** *"I do not know how to use fertilizer. My neighbor used some last year. He made some mistake and his crops were burned and withered. His family would have gone hungry had I not shared my own small crop with him."*

The same thing applies to the non-use of pesticides, special seeds, and new kinds of crops; and to neglect of a thousand ways by which, in these lands, farmers, food processors, packagers, shippers and marketers could improve their products and services better to feed their hungry billions. They don't know how to do it.

For these reasons, the United States

pansion of fertilizer production, etc., etc.

We will urge the other well-fed countries and international agencies to join in a greater effort. We will seek to accelerate the training of farmers in schools and on-the-farm in dozens of countries. Technical help has to reach down to the last man who is involved in food.

The development of better food-production know-how abroad has a million ramifications and no end to its future. In our own history, the squalid, rundown, inefficient American farm of the past was not transformed into the now-dominant, neat, modern, efficient U.S. farm by accident. Our revolution in farm-science and farmer education had much to do with it. It began in our land-grant agricultural colleges with their teaching and their research. It spread to their extension services for practicing farmers, to the services of the Department of Agriculture, and to the creation of county agents to advise farmers in new developments and efficient production in every farming county in the United States.

The hungry lands have not been standing still in technical aid to farmers—but the world crisis demands that they go from a walk to a sprint, and the United States has resolved to fire the starting gun.

The hungry lands must also develop their own great national agricultural scientific institutions. We don't have all the answers to their special problems. Nobody knows what may be done with their leached-out, rainwashed soils once their potentialities have been explored as we have explored the potentialities of our own drier, richer soils.

Pioneering in hybrid seeds for the tropics shows that there is ample room for miracles.

Take U.S. wheat as applied to Mexico. It was not bred to produce large yields per acre, but rather to survive in the relatively dry soil of millions of available U.S. acres.

In Mexico, the farmer with much less land needs a seed that will produce more wheat per acre by irrigating and fertilizing it. When he did that to our plains wheat, its yield soared. But the stalks collapsed from the load and fell over, making harvesting all but impossible.

The Rockefeller Foundation helped develop a hybrid wheat with a short, thick stalk that would still stand up to be harvested when loaded with a beard grown fat from much water and fertilizer. In Mexico, that hybrid has increased the wheat yield 400%! Virtually the same thing has been developed for heavily fertilized rice by an international institution in the Philippines.

Such things don't happen overnight. *(Continued on page 38)*

PERMISSION BY WASHINGTON, D.C. EVENING STAR—GIB CROCKETT

## 'You've Got to Learn to Use This!'



The hungry nations must grow their own—but fast.

seemingly insane government-supported pig-killing program of the Depression were designed to protect farmers from the bankruptcy of plenty in the marketplace.

The hungry lands today need bumper crops, but can hardly expect them wherever everyone stands to gain but the man who produces the food.

will accelerate its technical aid to hungry lands. It will urge more participation abroad by U.S. food industries in a host of fields—growing, transporting, packaging, processing and marketing foods; development of hybrid seeds to solve thousands of special problems; crop diversification; the commercial manufacture of better-diet foods, and the vast ex-

# THE "GOOD OLD DAYS"

*If you want to lose your shirt in the Market today, you can't get as much help as you could back when Dan'l Drew and his pals tried to skin Commodore Vanderbilt of his millions with the public sucked in on the deal for good measure.*

By ROBERT SILVERBERG

**A**BOUT 100 YEARS ago, some business associates of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt tried to do the old man one in the eye while he was off traveling in Europe. When the Commodore, founder of the Vanderbilt fortune, got wind of what was up, he wrote them:

*"Gentlemen:*

*You have undertaken to cheat me. I will not sue you, for law takes too long. I will ruin you.*

*Sincerely yours,  
Cornelius Van Derbilt."*

He did, too.

That was the way Wall Street worked in the days of our country's rapid expansion in the years immediately before and after the Civil War. Oysters were a dime a dozen, women enhanced their voluptuousness with bustles, Indian braves patrolled the Wild West, and the financial world was a poker game with its share of marked cards and fantastic bluffs. "What do I care about the law?" the same Commodore Vanderbilt once cried. "Hain't I got the power?" And it was his son who summed up the philosophy of an entire era in one memorable phrase: "The public be damned!"

Fortunes were made one week, lost the next. A glorious rush for unearned wealth was on. It was a different time, with different laws and different moral standards. In the context of the era, what might be a crime today was only a cagey deal then. The big market operators were ruthless in the pursuit of the unearned buck. So too were the small operators, and much of the public. It was not a time of innocence. The little investor clung to the idea of an unregulated, uncontrolled market just as passionately as any Vanderbilt or Gould.

Few laws regulated the doings of the financiers. They were free to rig the market as they pleased, for it was a legitimate part of the game to manipulate. They rigged to their hearts' content, celebrating their coups afterward at Delmonico's or Luchow's.

Any man might run a few dollars into a few millions—if he played the game cleverly enough. The odds against success were great, but the rewards were fantastic. In those wild, unpoliced days, the Securities and Exchange Commission did not exist and the government did not regard it as part of its functions to regulate the financial world. Through a whole artillery of methods, now illegal, the shrewd speculator could hope to make his pile.

Of all the Wall Street operations that are now outlawed, the "corner" on the market produced some of the most spectacular results. The corner was a technique of speculators to take advantage of other speculators who had "sold short."

The game started when one speculator borrowed a lot of stock and sold it at a high market price, in the belief that its price would drop. If he were right, the price would drop, and he'd buy enough back at the



Artist Howard Pyle depicted disbelief and panic in faces set of 1873 market crisis, a financial failure precipitated



of investors rushing from N.Y. Stock Exchange at on-  
by one man, a Northern Pacific railroad financier.

# on WALL STREET

lower price to repay the shares he had already borrowed and sold. Plainly, if he sold the borrowed shares at \$100 and was able later to buy the same number at \$25 to repay his debt, he could make \$75 a share on the deal. That's "selling short," and it is still a legitimate, though regulated, operation.

Selling borrowed stock short is a risky business—unless, as sometimes happened in the old days, a big operator had the means to force the price down when he was ready. Some of the famous short sellers controlled the companies

that could happen *by design* to a short seller if some of his fellow operators, getting wind of how short he was sold, should quietly buy up the stock in question until they controlled most of the available shares. Now, in order to replace the borrowed shares he'd sold, he might have to pay them any price they should demand. They would have engineered a corner on the market.

The short seller *must* return the stock he has borrowed, and his dilemma, when he guesses wrong, is summed up in this immortal jingle:

*He who sells what isn't his'n  
Must pay it back or go to prison.*

The author of that classic couplet was one Daniel Drew, a salty old character who was involved in some of the most spectacular corners of that period. Drew

ERIK S. MONBERG COLLECTION



By 1870, the ticker-tape indicator had become the investor's lifeline to the Stock Market. Clubs and restaurants installed them for their guests (sketch above, Delmonico's in New York City), enabling them to make or lose money without inconvenience.

whose stocks they sold short, and could force the price down at will by manufacturing bad news. Before the law put a stop to it, a man might get rich by destroying his own company—selling it short first, and wrecking it later to make the price of its stock collapse.

One of the great risks of selling short is that there is no fixed limit to what you can lose if the operation fails. If you simply buy a stock at \$100 and its price drops to nothing, you can't lose more than \$100 a share. But if you sell it short at \$100 and the price should *rise* to, say, \$1,000, that's what it would cost you when it came time to pay back the shares you'd borrowed. In this case you could lose \$900 a share.

In the "good old days" something like

was born in upstate New York in 1797 and lived a boyhood of grinding rural poverty. Then he prospered in the cattle trade, where he learned a variety of shady trading techniques that he later practiced to great advantage on Wall Street. He was a Bible-quoting fellow who spoke in the language of a hayseed among the city slickers.

In 1854, when Drew had already parlayed a goodly fortune and had become a director of the Erie Railroad, he loaned the line \$1,500,000. Three years later, in the panic of 1857, the Erie's finances collapsed. Its successive proprietors had plundered its treasury scandalously. As the chief creditor, Drew took possession of the Erie. Now he had a railroad of his own. That it was nearly

# THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" ON WALL STREET

broke didn't bother him, for there were more ways to make money out of it than by hauling freight.

Drew's intimate knowledge of the Erie's affairs allowed him to speculate to great advantage in its stock. (Today, it's illegal for a company executive to make short-term transactions in the company's shares.) Drew would sell Erie short (something totally forbidden for an executive today) and then announce bad news, such as a dividend cut. The stock price would drop, and then Drew would buy back the shares that he'd borrowed. His activities with Erie stock gave canny old "Uncle Daniel" many millions of dollars.

Drew's success helped inspire Cornelius Vanderbilt to grab a railroad of his own, and try to do the same. It should be noted, however, that Vanderbilt was also genuinely interested in developing transportation. He had built important coastal and Atlantic shipping lines, starting as a young man operating a ferry between Staten Island and New York City. Three years older than Drew, he was just as hard-boiled, just as ambitious for ever more wealth, and had few equals as an operator in the market under the easygoing rules of those days.

Vanderbilt picked the New York & Harlem as *his* private railroad in 1862. He began buying stock in this line at \$9 a share. As he removed stock from the market its price naturally rose. First to \$50, then to \$100.

This suggested a coup to Daniel Drew. It was the era of Boss Tweed's corrupt rule over New York. Drew persuaded Tweed to have the Harlem Railroad's franchise repealed. The New York state legislature did so, but first the legislators and Drew sold Harlem stock short. As Drew and the legislators offered stock for short sale, Harlem shares fell from 100 to 72.

But there they stuck and would go no lower!

Vanderbilt was absorbing all available stock at that price.

The puzzled short sellers sensed that something was amiss, and they were right. Drew and his cohorts had sold 137,000 shares short—27,000 more than happened to exist. Vanderbilt had quietly, through dummies, been lending them the stock they were selling, including shares that they had already borrowed and sold two or three times. He then called in his stock loans. There was no Harlem stock available for purchase on the open market. "Stand and deliver," the Commodore declared, naming his own price. He obligingly sold stock to

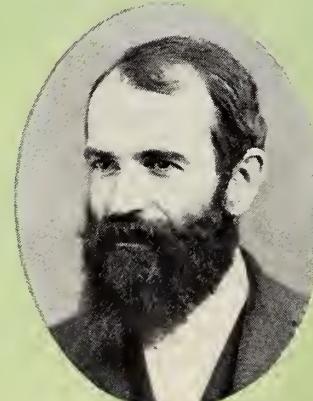
BROWN BROS.



Cornelius Vanderbilt



Daniel Drew



Jay Gould



Jim Fisk

the shorts to let them cover—at \$179 a share!

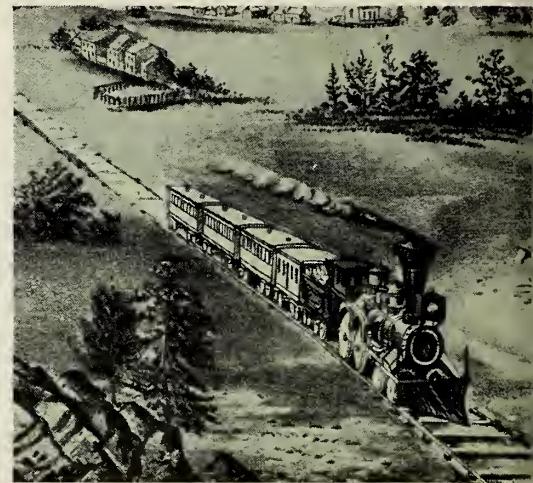
The great Harlem corner of 1864 cost a lot of lesser would-be Daniel Drews a fancy sum. They had mixed in this battle of titans in hopes of turning a quick and easy profit themselves; and those who imitated Drew's moves suffered Drew's penalty.

A few years later, Vanderbilt wanted a state charter for his railroad, and Drew saw a chance to recoup his losses by selling Harlem short again.

First Drew spread rumors that Boss Tweed would see that such a charter was available. That sent Harlem up from 75 to 150 in a week. Then Drew started borrowing stock and selling it at its fancy new price.

Next he bribed the lawmakers in Albany to vote down the charter Vanderbilt wanted. (The Commodore was

CURRIER &amp; IVES—ERIK S. MONBERG COLLECTION



In the late 19th century, railroads moved west, and set off some of the most ruthless conniving in stock-market history.

bribing the legislators too. Drew simply outbid him.) The charter was refused, and Harlem stock skidded 50 points in two days. But then it started rising!

Once again, Vanderbilt had cornered the market, tossing \$5 million into it to buy Harlem stock. When the price reached \$285, he cried, "Put it up to a thousand!" But he relented and accepted a price of \$285 from the beaten shorts, gloating that he had "busted the whole legislature, and scores of the honorable members had to go home from Albany without paying their board bills."

Cornering the market was a favorite speculative trick all through the great heyday of the giant manipulators. In 1901, a corner in the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad, led by banker J.P. Morgan and railway tycoon E.H. Harri-

man, sent Northern Pacific stock up from 112 to 1000, and touched off a national monetary panic.

But when a promoter named Allan Ryan tried to corner the stock of Stutz Motors just after World War I, the New York Stock Exchange blew the whistle on him. He ran the price of Stutz up to \$1000 by squeezing the short sellers. Then the Exchange suspended all dealings in the stock. The shorts were off the hook. Stutz fell to 20 and Ryan went bankrupt.

A corner in Piggly Wiggly Stores stock in 1923 ended the same way. When things got out of hand, the Exchange halted trading. Today, short squeezes still happen, but never with the disastrous impact of the 19th century railway battles.

Another pet trick of those tough old boys was "watering the stock." This phrase is sometimes traced to a trick attributed to Daniel Drew's boyhood as a cattle drover. Drew, the story goes, once brought a herd of lean, stringy cows to market, and spent the better part of a night feeding them salt. In the morning, the cows were magnificently thirsty, and Drew let them drink their fill. Soon they were bloated and sleek-sided, though they were filled with nothing but salt and water.

Drew took his cows to market, and reputedly sold them to a butcher associate of his named Henry Astor, who happened to be John Jacob Astor's brother. Astor paid a stiff price for the fine fat cows, and was sorely troubled by nightfall when shrinkage set in and the herd returned to normal dimensions. And so, the story continues, the term "watered stock" was born. True or false, it's a neat picture of what the phrase means.

On Wall Street, watered stock is stock issued with no underlying assets behind it. If you own stock in a company, and if the company now doubles the amount of its outstanding stock without getting anything of value for the new issue, the firm has cut the bedrock asset value of your shares in half. Unless, of course, the extra shares are given to the stockholders. Otherwise, such stock is now watered stock.

An outstanding example of stock watering again involved both the Erie Railroad and Daniel Drew—along with Jim Fisk and Jay Gould.

These three were an oddly assorted trio. Drew outwardly gave the impression of a hard-bitten, horsetrading, cracker-barrel philosopher. Fisk was a stout, talkative speculator with a fondness for velvet vests, diamond rings and bosomy mistresses. Gould—small, bushy-bearded and intense—seemed interested in nothing but money, power and railroads.

As a young man in upstate New York,

where he was born in 1836, Gould had a go at mapmaking. Then he went into the tannery and leather business—a brief career in which his practices were "sharp to the point of knavery," notes the Dictionary of American Biography. At the age of 27 he showed a talent in railway management. He managed one small railway line, then bought and reorganized another. He had already become a broker in rail stocks in New York. Piling up some money, he attached himself to Daniel Drew in the early 1860's.

BROWN BROS.



In 1938, Stock Exchange President Whitney admitted using investors' funds to cover stock deals. Laws that ended the "good old days" got him convicted.

when Gould was made its president and he and Fisk ran the show in league with Drew. The enormous expansion of the nation in that era seemed to make wealth for the railroads *almost* beyond the power of the speculators to damage them permanently, unless they should try harder.

Now they tried, and gave the Erie such wounds that it needed nearly three-quarters of a century to recover.

The Erie's ability to run ahead of Drew's syphon had excited a new vision in the mind of Commodore Vanderbilt. By this time he had parlayed his Harlem Railroad shares into control of the New York Central, the Erie's chief competitor. It seemed to him a good idea to grab the Erie and eliminate the competition, at the same time picking up a fat corporate treasury and undoing his old rival, Drew, for good.

Vanderbilt began buying Erie stock in the open market, hoping to take the road away from Drew and his two young lieutenants, Fisk and Gould.

He bought all the Erie stock that was offered, and eventually he had it all.

He even had more than all, for Drew had dumped thousands of shares of unissued stock on the market that he was holding as security against a \$3½ million loan he'd made to the Erie.

UPI



In 1934, the Securities and Exchange Commission brought needed laws to govern Wall Street. Joseph P. Kennedy (above, with FDR) was its first administrator, and a good one.

Drew had by now been manipulating Erie stock for many years. He so openly ran the company for his own pleasure and enrichment that the Erie became known as "The Scarlet Woman of Wall Street." But in spite of all Drew did to wreck it, the Erie prospered and piled up a cash surplus of \$16 million by 1868,

It looked as though the Commodore had cornered the market in Erie, and then some.

Gould and Fisk led Drew into a bold enterprise to avoid defeat. At a secret midnight meeting, the Erie board of directors approved the issuance of \$10 mil-

(Continued on page 48)

Editor's note: *Under the U.S. Employment Service (U.S.E.S.) there are state employment offices in most cities, partially supported by the federal government.*



Opposing views by Congressmen on granting U.S.E.S. broader powers under a new charter ...

# DOES THE FEDERAL-STATE

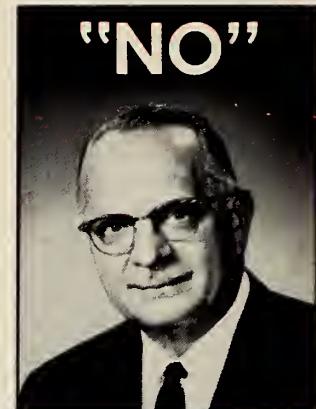
**A** "NEW CHARTER" for the United States Employment Service is the polite description of an ambitious power grab that, if successful, would make this agency "the manpower agency" of the nation. This is the goal established some years ago by its former director, Louis Levine. It is a goal toward which USES has been working in countless quiet maneuvers. It is the goal it sought to legitimize through the Clark-Holland Bill, which fortunately failed of enactment in the closing days of the 89th Congress.

The USES received its present charter in the dark days of the great depression. It was given the task of finding jobs for the unemployed. This is still its primary responsibility, but USES has shortchanged the unemployed in order to extend its activities into services to employers, professional people and those who simply wish to change their jobs. It has sought to have industries assign their personnel functions to the employment services of the various states. It has tried to take over the placement services of our colleges and universities. It has offered testing and counseling services in high schools. In short, its efforts are directed toward a day when any American workingman or woman who seeks a new job will be required to go to the government employment agency. Every American businessman who seek new employees will have to hire them through that agency. Total control of hiring and firing in America by any agency would be a serious blow to our free enterprise system, yet this is the ultimate goal of those who advocate the "new charter" for USES.

The problem of unemployment today is serious enough to absorb all of the energy and all of the talent USES can muster. Men and women with skill are in great demand today. They need no federal manpower agency. But those who remain unemployed have great need for assistance. A recent survey in Ohio indi-

cates that of 114,000 persons remaining unemployed, 99,000 are virtually unemployable because of educational deficiencies, lack of training and work experience. Fifty percent are under 25 years of age, with their adult lifetime still ahead of them. Similar conditions are found in all states. It is a bleak prospect, indeed, unless the federal agency assigned this responsibility renders assistance in training, and in placing these people. Its present "charter" gives the USES responsibility and ample authority to help the unemployed find work. It has responsibility under the Manpower Development and Training Act to train the unemployed. There is no requirement for broader authority or additional legislation. USES should concentrate on the job.

Unless you, as an American citizen, ask your Congressman and Senator to take steps to block the government's mammoth manpower grab, you may well find that your most basic freedom—the right to decide your own life career for yourself—will soon be the real battlefield victim of the war on poverty.



Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-Ohio)  
16th District

*Frank T. Bow*

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

# EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NEED A NEW CHARTER?

"YES"



Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.)  
20th District

referring people to manpower training programs. The time has come for a thorough examination of the system, and for legislative updating.

The controversy does not center on whether the system needs updating. The arguments go to the kind of changes that are needed. Private employment agencies, for example, have energetically demanded that the Public Employment Service be limited to helping the unemployed and the disadvantaged find work. This would require a basic alteration in the Wagner-Peyser Act, which mandated the service to assist anyone "legally qualified to engage in gainful occupations" to find work.

Another segment of opinion contends that the system should be changed from its present Federal-State cooperative setup to one which would be completely federal in its operation. In 1931, President Hoover vetoed the first effort to set up a cooperative Federal-State system on the grounds that the service ought to be wholly federal in nature. And in the following year, Hoover's Secretary of Labor, W. N. Doak, opposed a Federal-State system on the same grounds, citing the support of the American Legion and other veterans'

THE CASE FOR a new charter for the Federal-State Public Employment Service is a simple one. This system has existed now for nearly a third of a century, without major legislative alterations. The system has been given many additional tasks over the years, including operation of the unemployment compensation system and

organizations for an expanded public employment system.

A bill was considered by the Congress last year, which did not go to either of these extremes. It would have preserved the essential Federal-State nature of the system, while strengthening the tools which the Secretary of Labor could use in providing services to the states.

The Federal-State Public Employment Service badly needs updating. It needs a legislative mandate to use modern equipment for interstate job clearance. Techniques for improvement and exchange of personnel are needed. It needs amendments to enable the Secretary of Labor to see to it that federal standards are being followed in such areas as equality of job opportunities and manpower training. We need means to utilize the talents and skills of the private sector of the employment service business, to work with the public sector to do the job that neither can do alone.

What is NOT needed—and WHAT NO ONE HAS SERIOUSLY SUGGESTED—is legislation to eliminate the private agencies, to require everyone to register with the public service, or to create a new "totally federalized employment czar." But aside from those proposals, which no one supports, I know of little quarrel with the proposition that the Public Employment Service needs a new charter.



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for March the arguments in PRO & CON: Does The Federal-State Employment Service Need A New Charter?

IN MY OPINION THE FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
 DOES  DOES NOT NEED A NEW CHARTER.

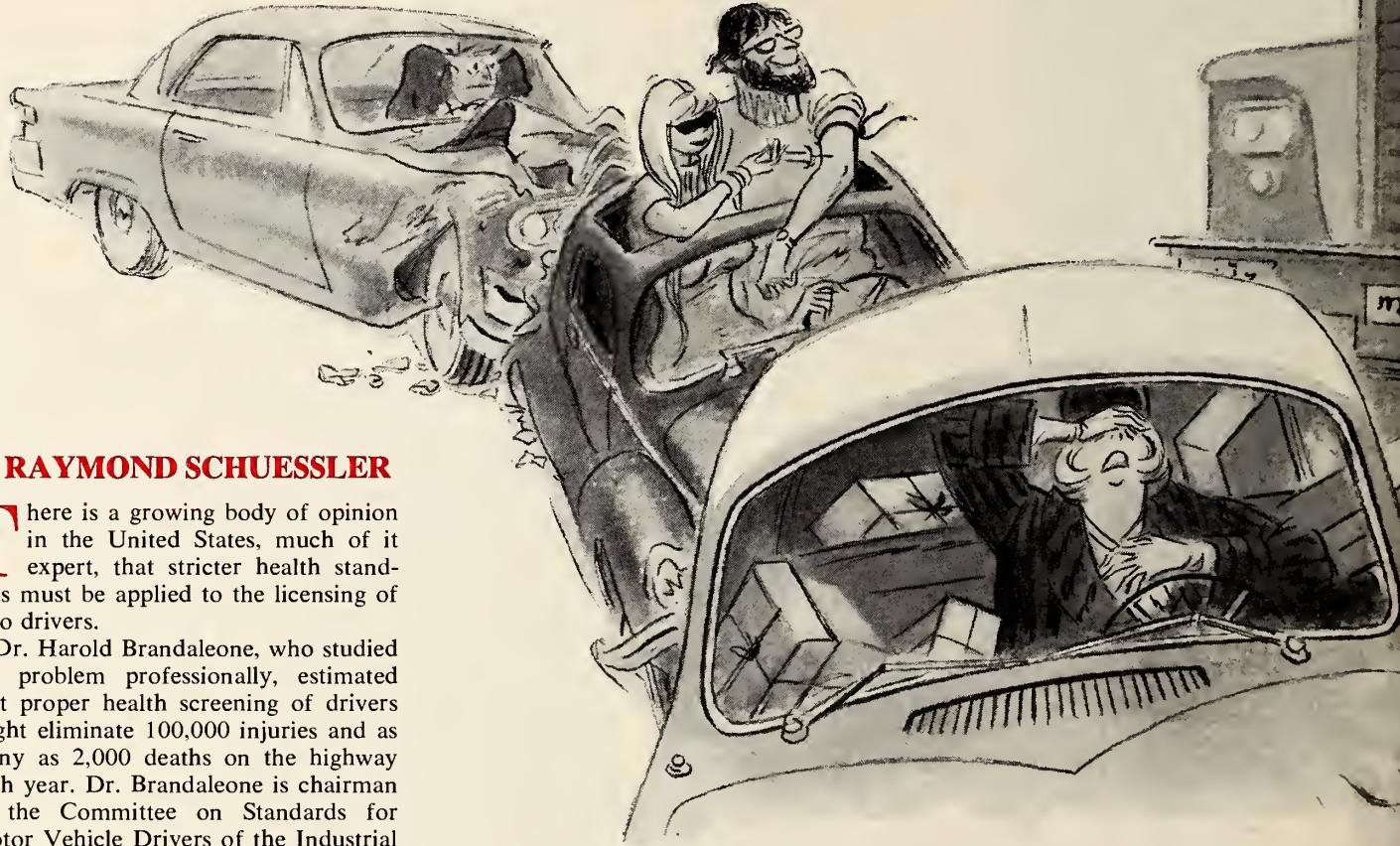
SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

# UNFIT DRIVERS ON OUR HIGHWAYS



By RAYMOND SCHUESSLER

**T**here is a growing body of opinion in the United States, much of it expert, that stricter health standards must be applied to the licensing of auto drivers.

Dr. Harold Brandaleone, who studied the problem professionally, estimated that proper health screening of drivers might eliminate 100,000 injuries and as many as 2,000 deaths on the highway each year. Dr. Brandaleone is chairman of the Committee on Standards for Motor Vehicle Drivers of the Industrial Medical Association. Doctors must have a role in certifying drivers, he said, because unsafe driving is closely connected to the "physical, mental, emotional and physiological impairments" of individuals.

A wealth of clear-cut accident cases on the record supports his view, and it is a certainty that many unexplained accidents have also been caused by some physical, mental or personality disorder on the part of one of the drivers involved.

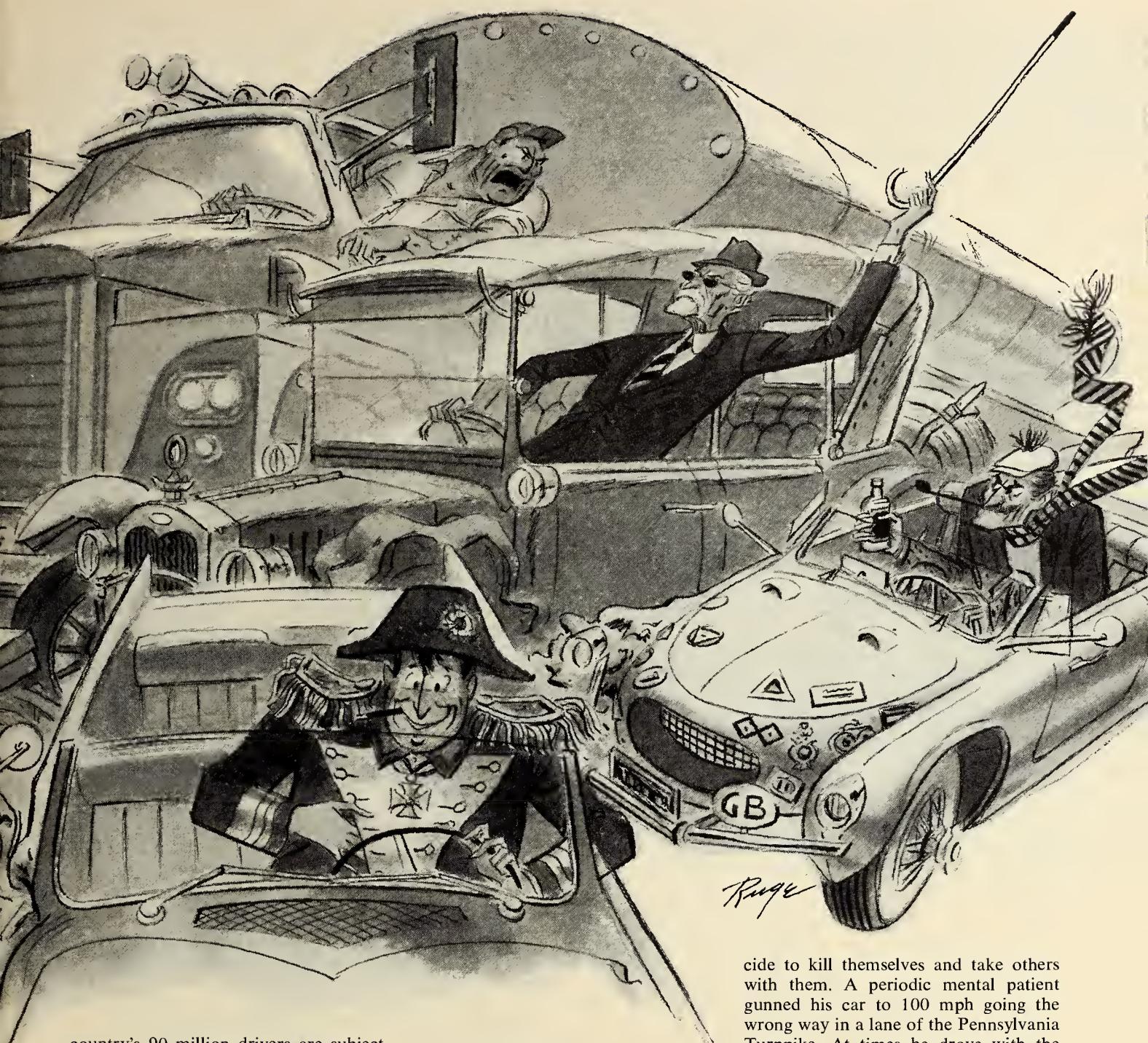
A few years ago, five schoolgirls in Buffalo, N.Y., were run down and killed by a car doing 70 mph on the sidewalk. The licensed driver had suffered a convulsion at the wheel. He had a history of epilepsy. A similar accident from the same cause killed three people in Syracuse, N.Y. A car in Miami plowed into a group of pedestrians, killing two

women, when, as the 79-year-old driver told police, he "blacked out" at the wheel. Florida police stopped a car that was moving slowly, straddling the middle of a highway. The aged driver explained that he couldn't see well, so he kept on the painted midline and watched

it. Massachusetts authorities connect heart attacks at the wheel with 700 accidents in that state in one year in which the drivers survived and could be examined.

Dr. F. H. Mayfield, a Cincinnati neurosurgeon, has estimated that 5% of the

The unbelievable story of drivers who  
keep their licenses long years after they  
are physically unfit to drive safely.



country's 90 million drivers are subject to convulsive diseases alone. Even more conservative estimates of "sickness at the wheel" are hardly cheering.

Dr. A. L. Chapman, of the Division of Accident Prevention of the U.S. Public Health Service, has suggested that whenever a doctor makes a routine examination of anyone over 16, he should give him an appraisal of his physical competence to drive. His view recognizes that the unfit driver can kill himself as well as others, and suggests a responsibility of doctors to their patients quite apart from any licensing law.

Most license renewals don't keep up with changes in a driver's health. He can

go from his teens to old age without a second look at his physical ability to drive being taken by the licensing authorities in most states. As a result, cases of people who go on driving as their eyesight fails keep cropping up. A classic case is that of a farmer who drove off a highway and killed himself. Police found that, though he was licensed, he had been blind and his navigator was an eight-year-old boy who sat on his lap and gave him directions.

Mental illness has time and again caused accidents, sometimes deliberate ones. The car is a weapon with which some suicidally inclined psychopaths de-

cide to kill themselves and take others with them. A periodic mental patient gunned his car to 100 mph going the wrong way in a lane of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. At times he drove with the lights off as state troopers tried frantically to flag other cars off the road. He finally died under a tractor-trailer barricade placed across the road.

Many problem drivers are found to be mentally unbalanced, though licensed. In Detroit's traffic court, some 10,000 drivers who were frequently arrested for traffic violations have been examined over a period of about 17 years. A hundred were so nearly insane that they ought to have been in a mental hospital. About 850 were feeble-minded or borderline feeble-minded, and roughly 1,000 were former mental patients with dangerous tendencies. It is not uncommon

## CONTINUED Unfit Drivers on Our Highways

for drivers who cause accidents as a result of personality disorders to be remanded to jail, yet either keep or soon get back their driver licenses.

There are any number of personality disorders that are far short of insanity, but which still make dangerous drivers.

for drunken driving a year later. Nevertheless, he got back on the road again to kill five people in his latest accident.

In another case, an examination was ordered for a commercial driver who had been ticketed more than 200 times. His license had previously been suspended,

offense. He had a batch of summonses in his pocket which he hadn't bothered to answer. He went to jail, but kept his license. Although all 50 states refuse licenses to persons addicted to alcohol or narcotics, or who are insane, most of them have little to go by for thorough enforcement except: (1) the applicant's statement when first applying for a license, or (2) what is uncovered *after* an accident or violation.

Many bus companies give stringent physical and mental coordination tests to their drivers and job applicants. The general experience is that 35% fail. One large bus company, after instituting such tests, saw its total accidents of all kinds (including minor ones) fall from 10,178 to 5,669 in one year. While some of the drivers were permanently disqualified, many others were found to have disabilities that were corrected as a result of the testing.

One of the problems in controlling the situation by law is the setting of standards. If everyone who *might* have a heart attack at the wheel were ruled off the road, that could rule us all off.

Dr. Vincent Adams used a device that simulates driving situations at Wyckoff Heights Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., to compare cardiac patients with others. He found many heart patients to be over-responsive and excitable at the wheel.

An aged Florida driver could only see where he was going by straddling the midline.

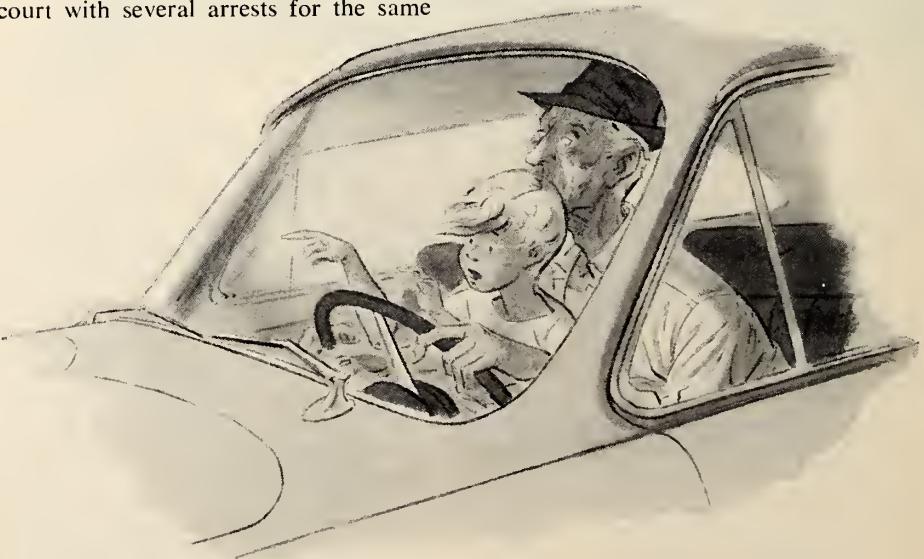
A common one among these is alcoholism, which is often associated with inability to face responsibilities. Then, there are the aggressive deviations from the norm, such as the "the world owes me a living" type who has no regard for the persons or property of others; and the show-off who, disturbed by feelings of inferiority, must gain status by getting ahead of everyone in traffic.

There is something wrong with the mind, the body or the personality of nearly all "accident prone" drivers who are *repeatedly* involved in accidents or violations. People who are fit for driving in mind and body may have fatal lapses, but they simply don't mismanage their duties at the wheel time after time after time.

An examination of trailer-truck accidents in one state on a single day (which killed nine people and injured six others) revealed that two of the truck drivers had bad safety records in other states. One who had lost his license in another state had it restored only to have it revoked

but he had been placed on probation and continued to drive—and to pile up offenses.

A drunken driver was brought into court with several arrests for the same



A totally blind driver, guided by a boy, killed himself in a wreck.



A suicidally inclined psychotic went 100 mph the wrong way on the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

They averaged six artificial accidents for every three for non-cardiacs. They often overbraked, oversteered or were over-cautious. To set any screening program for them as drivers, he felt that something more than a stethoscopic examination would be needed.

It is also plain that doctors should not set their own individual standards under any compulsory program of driver-health testing, but should follow guidelines established on an official basis, including a consensus of medical opinion. As you will see further along, this has been done in Pennsylvania—with startling revelations and general public acceptance.

Individual medical opinion can vary too widely. It can be too tough or too lenient. Doctors and judges often tend

to be lenient where license revocation is indicated, because it is so crippling to an individual's freedom or even livelihood to be denied the right to drive a car in our motorized society.

There is the case of a 50-year-old bus driver who had a severe heart attack two years ago and remains slightly hypertensive, and who presently drives a passenger bus on six-hour runs.

One doctor said that ". . . if he were properly advised not to be hurried and not to make frequent jerking pulls on the steering wheel he could resume his duties."

Another doctor said that it seemed "incredible" that he should carry passengers, no matter what advice he were given.

In another recent case a doctor certified a man as medically qualified to drive

a gasoline tanker-truck in Los Angeles. The driver was in good health, except for a large tumor on a major heart artery! Sympathy for the economic problem of professional drivers who are ruled off the road probably tends to lead to such lenient decisions, though the chance of their being fatal to innocent bystanders then remains. Perhaps if unfit commercial drivers are to be rigorously denied licenses, labor-management agreements should help guarantee them safer employment with their firms.

What is to be done about the total situation? Voices calling for action are getting louder. There are many suggestions, and some laws, among which we will save Pennsylvania's for the dessert.

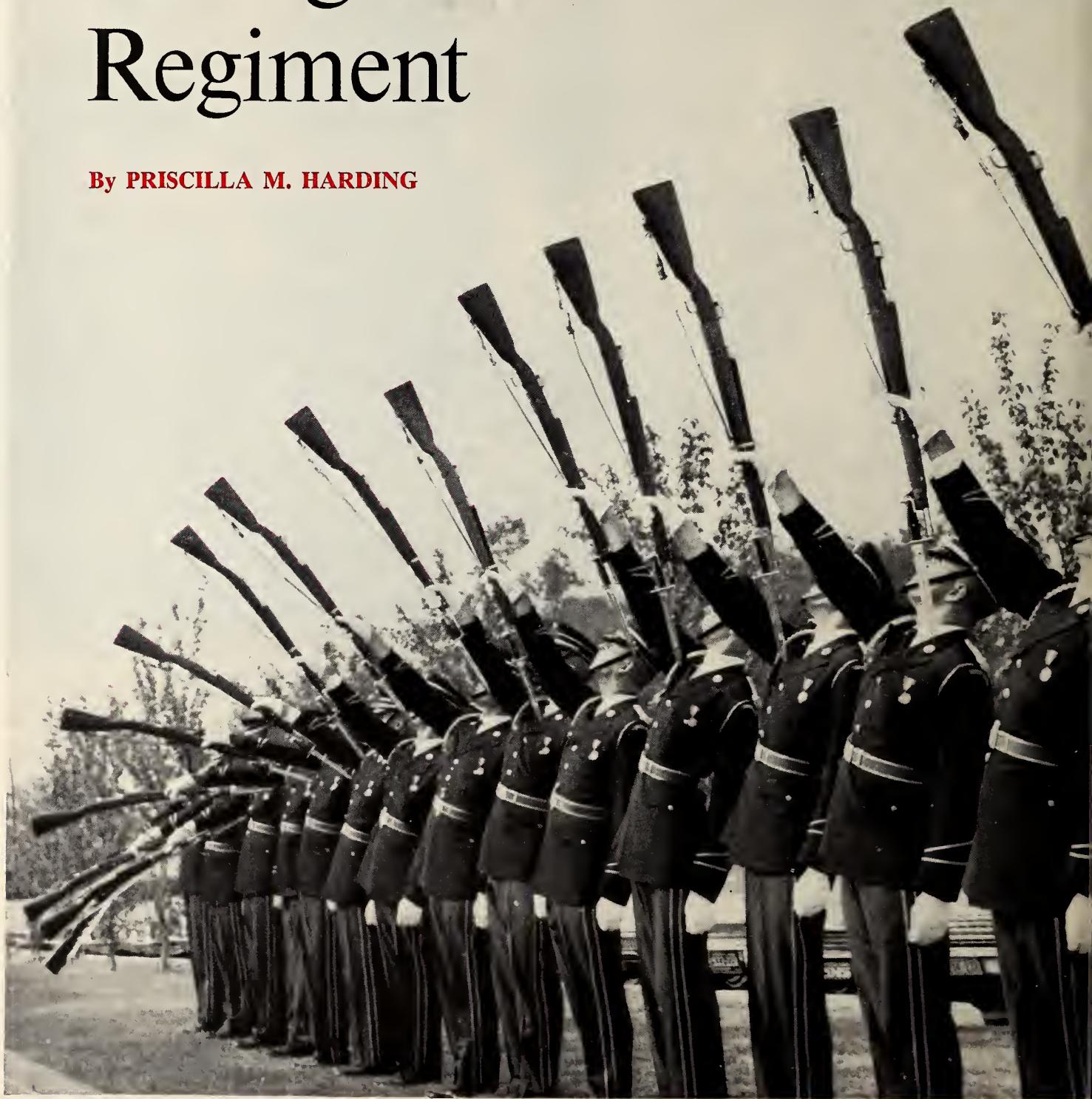
Under California law, doctors must make a report to the State Department

(Continued on page 44)

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN RUGE

# The Story of Arlington's "Old Guard" Regiment

By PRISCILLA M. HARDING



The men of the 3D Regiment. Here, they go through a maneuver, one of many for which they are



well-known and which they execute for the public.

## Here's a look at the regiment that carries out the military ceremonies in Washington and Arlington today.

**H**ERE'S A CLOSE look at one of the most famous regiments in the United States Army and, today, undoubtedly the most unique. You probably recognize it immediately as the "Old Guard," or the 3D Infantry Regiment—the performer of ceremonies at Arlington, the guardian of the Tomb of the Unknowns. You've probably seen its members in the flesh at Arlington, and you've certainly seen them on TV.

Because of its unique list of honors, the Old Guard has been called one of the "onlyest" outfits in the Army.

It has the only authentic fife and drum corps in the Army.

It is the only unit still allowed the use of horses.

It is the only unit that still has muskets in its armory—which are used.

It is the only regiment permitted to "Pass in Review" with bayonets fixed. This commemorates an incident during the Mexican War when the 3D Infantry won the day at Cerro Gordo by storming Telegraph Hill at bayonet point.

It is the only regiment allowed to use the shield of the United States as part of its coat-of-arms. The 3D is the oldest infantry regiment on active duty and allowing it to use the shield is the Army's way of recognizing service given the nation by a regiment which pre-dates our Constitution.

Except for the 4th Infantry Regiment, the Old Guard could add another "only": the only regiment which does not wear the usual metal regimental insignia. An Old Guardsman may be identified by his "Knapsack Strap," a black leather strap, a half inch wide—with a bull leather strap, one-fourth inch wide, woven in the middle—which he wears on the left shoulder of his coat.

No one knows exactly how the knapsack strap insignia came to be, but it's believed to have originated during the War of 1812. Soldiers of the 3D Infantry were in the habit of weaving strips of rawhide onto the black leather of their knapsack shoulder straps as a means of battlefield identification. After a hard-fought battle (which the Americans won), a British prisoner claimed the Yanks would not have carried the day except for the devils with the odd-looking knapsack straps.

On hearing that, the regiment requested and was given official permission to use the knapsack strap as its marking. Because regulations allow only one distinctive marking to a regiment, the knapsack strap takes the place of the metal insignia worn by all other regiments, except the 4th. (The 4th Infantry's regimental badge is a scarlet and green cloth band worn on the shoulder of the coat.)

The 3D Infantry was first called the Old Guard by Gen. Winfield Scott during the Mexican War. Because of its brilliant performance, the 3D Infantry was given the honor of heading the column that marched into Mexico City where General Scott was reviewing the troops. As the 3D approached, the General removed his hat, saying to his staff, "Gentlemen, take off your hats to the Old Guard of the Army."

Today, the Old Guard has a dual assignment. First, it is

## The Story of Arlington's "Old Guard" Regiment

responsible for the security of the nation's capital. To meet this obligation, the 3D trains constantly to maintain a state of combat readiness. Second, it is the Army's official ceremonial unit in the Washington, D.C., area. Most of this work falls to the 1st Battalion, 3D Infantry, quartered at Fort Myer, Virginia.

From September 1963 to September 1964, Old Guardsmen conducted and participated in over 8,000 ceremonies. Most of these were funerals and wreath-laying formalities at Arlington National Cemetery, but also listed are the state funerals of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Herbert C. Hoover and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. Other duties of the Old Guard include serving as personal escort to the President, welcoming visiting dignitaries and providing guards for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

One consequence of all the ceremonial tasks is that the 3D Infantry has come to represent the United States Army to thousands of Americans and foreign visitors alike. The Old Guard is aware of this, admitting to its ranks only those volunteers who are able to meet the regiment's high standards of conduct and appearance. Duty with the Old Guard is a prized assignment. According to one lieutenant: "Men from all over the country volunteer to serve in this regiment. Standards are high and it's work you can take real pride in."

The Old Guard can look back to a lot of soldiering, some of it in the Indian campaigns. In those days, the saddler, the blacksmith and the stable sergeant were as much a part of Army life as reveille. These posts have vanished from the whole Army, except at Fort Myer in the Old Guard's Caisson Section.

Funerals at Arlington National Cemetery are the Caisson Section's main function. You will remember the black draped caisson drawn by three pairs of perfectly matched horses from President Kennedy's funeral. Although all the animals are saddled, only the three on the left of the caisson are ridden. This is a custom dating back to cavalry days. Then only one horse of a pair was mounted, the other steed carried provisions.

There are 28 horses in the section, 16 grays and 12 blacks. They are divided into two groups, Black Horse and White Horse Sections. Six men are assigned to each section, including a sergeant who is in charge. Unless a particular color is requested for a funeral, the sections are on duty on alternate weeks. During its week's tour, a section averages two funerals daily.



The regiment's first responsibility is to the security of the capital, and to maintain combat readiness members take part in maneuvers (above), the same as other GIs.



Soldiers of the regiment's "A" Co. maintain a 24-hour vigil at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington, one of the most highly honored duties in the Armed Forces.



The horse-drawn caisson carrying the remains of the late President John F. Kennedy enters Arlington. The Old Guard's

Fife and Drum Corps stands at attention, lower right. Members of the regiment participate in all military funerals held here.

Usually, the horses are broken before being sent to Fort Myer. But the rest of their training, such as learning to work with the 2,400-pound caisson, is at the Fort. Though most of the volunteers have had experience working with horses, they must now learn the military style of horsemanship. Riders assume a military forward seat in the saddle and ride at attention from the waist up. In about three months, a newcomer has progressed to the point where he is assigned to ceremonies.

Occasionally a chance comes to get away from the somber tasks at Arlington. Fort Myer's chapel is the scene of many weddings. Following a ceremony, the new couple may leave in a "Marriage Carriage," pulled by a trotter, driven by a member of the Caisson Section. The men also participate in historical re-enactments portraying noted equestrians from the past. Teddy Roosevelt rides again, thanks to an impersonation by these skilled equestrian actors in "Prelude to Taps," presented during the National Cherry Blossom Festival.

Also featured in "Prelude to Taps" is the Old Guard's Continental Fife and Drum Corps. George Washington would feel right at home with the 29 men of this unique unit out of the Revolutionary past. The uniform of the day is a black tricorned hat, white wig, waistcoat, breeches and stockings, topped off with a bright red greatcoat. Even their instruments are of the type used in the 18th century, handmade, rope-tensioned drums; wooden, six-hole fifes, and shining brass bugles.

Why *red* coats, a color so closely associated with the British? According to an Old Guard officer, the color served as a means of battlefield identification for bandsmen (the regular infantry wore blue coats) by direct order of General Washington.

"General Washington ordered the red coats," the officer explains, "so that the fife and drum corps might be distinguished easily through the battle smoke. The corps, with its thundering drums and whistling fifes, became a rallying point

for the colonial soldier. The drums, especially, could be heard over the noise of battle, so they were very useful as the principal means of giving commands once the battle began."

Fifes and drums regulated the colonial soldier's life away from the battlefield too, as the Old Guard demonstrates today in "A Day in the Life of a Revolutionary Soldier." In this skit the Corps gives typical calls on the fife and drum. There is the breakfast call—"Peas Upon a Trencher"; Assembly—"The Long

ANGELA CALOMIRIS



The Guard follows a basic procedure for all Arlington burials. There are three types of military funerals, and the rendition of ceremonies is governed by rank or request.

## The Story of Arlington's "Old Guard" Regiment

Roll," and what must have been a troop favorite, the whiskey and provisions call—"Roast Beef of Old England."

"Torchlight Tattoo," a modified version of "Prelude to Taps," may be seen during the summer months on the grounds of the Washington Monument. Here, marching at the old pace of 90 steps per minute, the Corps breathes life into a Prussian drillmaster's dusty manual. In 1779, Baron Friederich Wilhelm von Steuben wrote "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of Troops in the United States." Admittedly, not the sort of reading you'd curl up with by the fire. Nevertheless, the Baron's military how-tos whipped a ragged band of men into a fighting unit at Valley Forge. This drill, at the Jefferson Memorial, is the Old Guard's salute to the man who helped lay the foundations of American Army discipline.

When saluting a reviewing party, the Fife and Drum Corps performs the slow "Troop" of 60 steps per minute. A spectacular contrast to the elegant, stately "Troop" is the snappy, clipped step of the United States Army Drill Team, also a part of the Old Guard. Working without music cues, marching to a cadence of 140 steps per minute (modern Army marching cadence is 120 steps per minute), the team is in motion constantly.

A candidate for the team faces four to six months of arduous work before he is considered ready to participate in the drill. The men work with 1903 Spring-

ANGELA CALOMIRIS



Saddler, blacksmith and stable sergeant exist in today's Army only at Fort Myer.



The Guard's drill team performs at Torchlight Tattoo. Here, the team executes the rifle toss, and the drillmaster, center, shows faith in his training and in his men.

U.S. ARMY



The Fife and Drum Corps, a reminder of the regiment's part in the American Revolution. The Corps was a rallying point during battles, wore red coats for easy identification.

field rifles weighing 10½ pounds and affixed with chrome-plated bayonets. Their most spectacular maneuver is the rifle toss. While executing difficult formation changes, team members toss their bayoneted rifles to one another. It is not unusual for a rifle to fly 15 feet into the air and 25 feet to the rear of a column, where it's caught by another man, without breaking cadence!

"We call it 'disciplined abandon,'" says one Old Guardsman, "but the audi-

ence hopes, for the sake of the man in the middle, it'll be more disciplined than abandoned." He was speaking of a little exercise performed by four soloists and the team's drillmaster. The leader stands in the middle of a formation, surrounded by the four soloists who toss their rifles to each other, narrowly missing the center man.

Because the drill team is part of the Old Guard's Honor Guard Company, (Continued on page 53)

# Drugs, Peddlers and Addicts



A narcotics haul of 52 kilograms of opium at Lepo, Syria.

**THE TRAIL OF THE POPPY, BEHIND THE MASK OF THE MAFIA,** by Charles Siragusa, as told to Robert Wiedrich. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., \$4.95.

For those who like their adventure tales true to life, Charles Siragusa's story of his 24 years as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics—tracking down drug barons and street pushers, at home and in the far corners of the world—should fill the bill.

Of Sicilian ancestry and, as a youth, familiar with some of the roughest sections of New York City's "Little Italy," Mr. Siragusa was, in a sense, well-prepared to lead the fight against dope racketeers. His book gives an excellent idea of the magnitude of the narcotics problem and offers some frank reasons why more progress has not been made

in ending the profitable trade in dope.

Along with detailing exciting and bizarre dope-trade cases, Mr. Siragusa's book cites such interesting sidelights as the decline of the narcotics racket in the United States during WW2; Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce's part, while she was American Ambassador to Rome, in influencing Italy to change its narcotics laws and issue a ban on the manufacture of heroin; and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics dealings with Castro at the time of his takeover in Cuba.

When Mr. Siragusa retired from the Bureau he was Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics, and his views on the best way to treat addicts and to reduce the number of addicts in the United States are offered from experience gained in nearly a quarter of a century working with the problem.

## Collecting That Tax Dollar

**INSIDE INTERNAL REVENUE**, by William Surface. COWARD-MCCANN, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.

Federal spending between 1950 and 1966 tripled and it is our tax dollars that pay the government's bills. Just how the government's bill collector, the Internal Revenue Service, goes about collecting the desperately needed tax dollars is the subject of Mr. Surface's often disturbing book.

Americans, he says, are encouraged to believe that taxes in the United States are collected on a "voluntary" basis, and to the extent that they are voted for by the representatives we send to Congress, that is true. But the arm of the law where taxes are

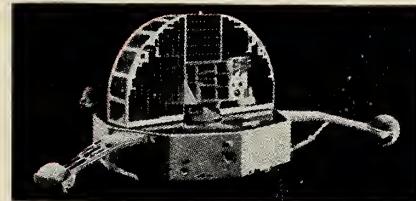
concerned is very long indeed—as millions of Americans who ante up what they owe each year know. It is this legalized duress under which every taxpaying American citizen lives, including fear of a tax audit or of having a tax evasion reported by government-approved "tax tattlers," that the author discusses and evaluates.

Since state and local government expenses are increasing annually, and since, according to this book, 99% of all the money presently collected by the federal government goes to support the federal government, Mr. Surface offers his readers the dismal prospect of a never-ending upward tax spiral on all levels, with ever-stricter tax-collection methods.

## Prelude to a Space Launching

**THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A SATELLITE**, by Alfred Bester. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON, MASS., \$5.95.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the armed forces are presently launching some 50 major spacecraft a year from Cape Kennedy. Most of the publicity surrounding these launchings is concentrated on the Manned Spacecraft program, but unmanned, scientific



Orbiting Solar Observatory (OSO) satellite.

satellites are busy collecting information about physics in the upper atmosphere, geophysics, astrophysics, astronomy, weather, communications, and the technical effects of space on paints, insulation, plastics and metals.

With this opening, author Bester justifies his particular enthusiasm for, and fascination with, unmanned spacecraft. He sets the stage for this short, enlightening and comparatively easy look at just how an unmanned satellite is planned, developed, launched and dies.

The book tells us quite a bit about the kind of men who work on our space programs, the pressures they endure and sometimes succumb to, the schedules and deadlines they must meet. The public, reading about a new launching in the papers, may be aware only of the final triumph. Mr. Bester's book pinpoints the minuscule triumphs along the way that at last culminate in that final one. GSH

**Doteline Viet Nam**, by Jim G. Lucas. AWARD HOUSE, CROWN PUBLISHERS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

News dispatches from the Vietnam front lines, covering the period January 1964 to April 1966, by a Pulitzer Prize-winning war correspondent.

**The American Mole**, by Myron Brenton. COWARD-MCCANN, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

A look at the influence the sexual revolution and the end of Victorianism have had on the current thinking and attitudes of American men.

**\$\$\$ and Sense**, by Ella Gale. FLEET PUBLISHING CORP., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

Common sense advice on how to get the most for your money when you are managing the family purse strings. Topics covered include: shopping for credit, stores that offer items at low prices, food costs, clothing, household furnishings and equipment, and the selection of a new home.

**The Student and New Math**, by Jerome T. Murray. HENRY REGNERY CO., CHICAGO, ILL., \$4.95.

**Understanding the New Math**, by Evelyn B. Rosenthal. HAWTHORNE BOOKS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

Two books that seek to make the principles of the math currently being taught in schools understandable to parents and students. Mr. Murray's book covers the subject in detail as it is taught from kindergarten to the fourth grade. Miss Rosenthal's work concentrates on outlining and explaining the elements necessary for understanding "new math": number systems, sets, modular systems, analytic, and Euclidian and non-Euclidian geometrics.

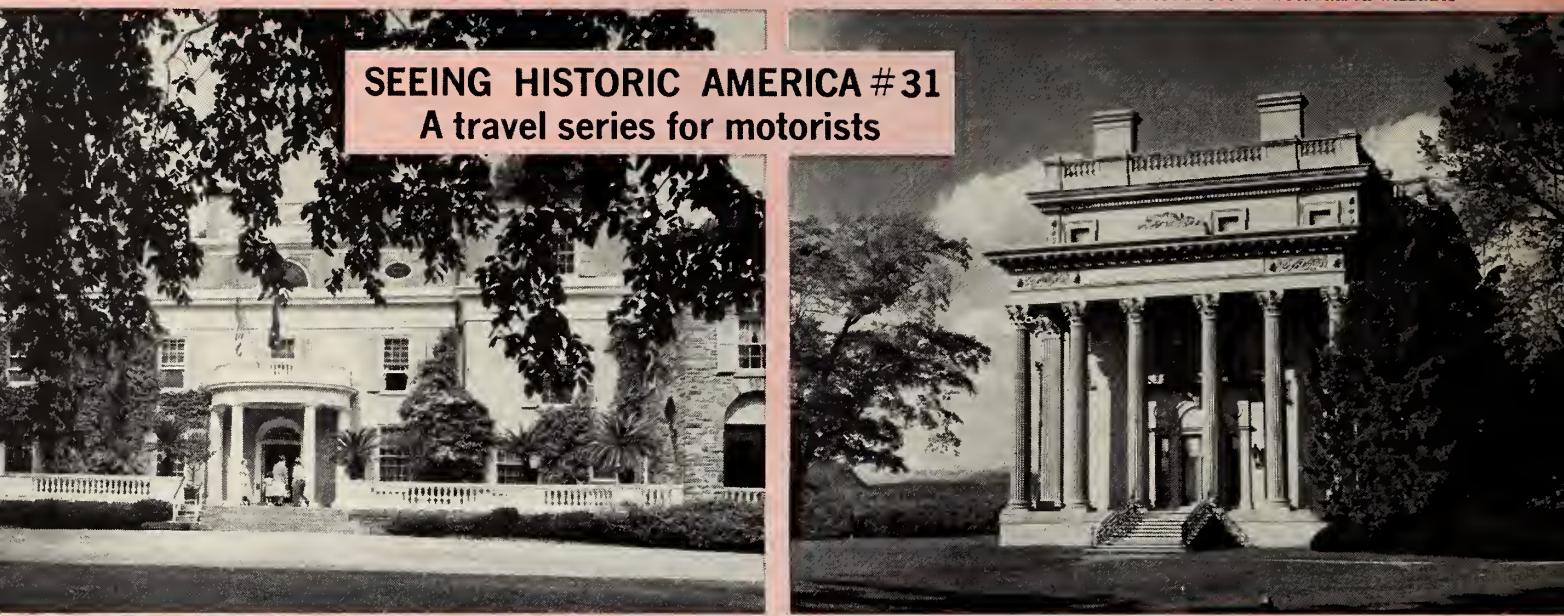
**Flying Fortress**, by Edward Jablonski. DOUBLEDAY & CO., INC., GARDEN CITY, N.Y., \$6.95.

The legendary B-17 of WW2 fame and the men and missions that were to make her famous are recalled in this richly illustrated history of the four-engine Boeing plane, designed for heavy precision bombing.

*Books can be purchased through local bookstores or by writing directly to book publishers. Editors*

## SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #31

### A travel series for motorists



Franklin D. Roosevelt's home (left) and the Vanderbilt Mansion. Both National Historic Sites are open to the public.

## Two Ways of Life at Hyde Park, New York



(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS  
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

THE VILLAGE of Hyde Park, N.Y., 90 miles north of New York City on U.S. 9, just north of Poughkeepsie, has two contrasting National Historic Sites and offers a glimpse of the Hudson Valley Dutch patroon culture established in the early 1600s.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Home is of interest not only because it was the birthplace and for many years the home of our 32nd President but also because it is typical in many ways of the traditional well-to-do house of the last century. The Vanderbilt Mansion, on the other hand, typifies great wealth and splendor, and houses expensive furnishings and works of art.

The Roosevelt home, built about 1826 and later enlarged by the President's father, is set among beautiful old trees. Inside it is unpretentious and homelike. Here the King and Queen of England

were entertained and ate hot dogs on the estate in June 1939. Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt are buried under a plain monument in the rose garden. There is a small admission charge to the house, none to the grounds. In summer and on Sundays the lines awaiting admission can be long.

On the grounds are the Museum and Library. The Museum houses all sorts of items relating to the President's career—some intriguing, some significant, some funny. There is a small admission charge. The library is intended for serious students and to use it an application form must be filed.

North of Hyde Park village is the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, built this palatial 54-room Italian



Renaissance house, designed by McKim, Mead and White, in 1898. Without furnishings, which are elaborate and magnificent, the house is said to have cost \$660,000.

The 211-acre estate was the original Hyde Park, from which the village took

its name in 1821. The estate was once owned by John Jacob Astor—but this was before the present mansion was built. The house is open daily June 15 through Labor Day; closed Monday during the rest of the year. There is a small admission charge.

In Hyde Park village are the Reformed Dutch Church (congregation formed in 1794) where Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands once attended services; St. James Church (1844), attended by the Roosevelts and from which the President and his wife were buried, and St. James Chapel (1832).

Staatsburg, five miles north, and Rhinebeck, ten miles north, are both historic towns settled by the Dutch, whose first permanent American colony was near Albany (1624). Five miles south is Poughkeepsie (site of Vassar College), settled by the Dutch in 1683 and once the state capital.

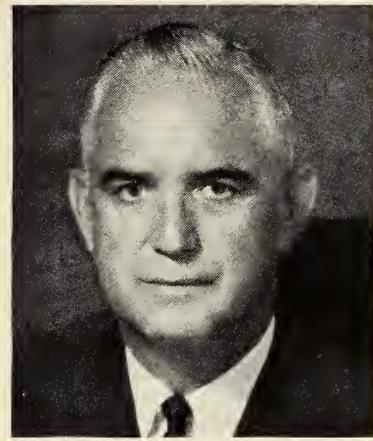
### 1967 Motel and Restaurant Info:

At Hyde Park: Very good—Golden Manor Motel, 1½ miles S on U.S. 9, 38 A/C rooms, pool. (914) 229-2157. At Poughkeepsie: Very good—Red Bull Motor Inn, 4 miles S on U.S. 9, 100 A/C rooms, pool. Restaurant. (914) 454-8080. Very good—Treasure Chest Inn Restaurant, 568 South Rd., 3½ miles S on U.S. 9. Lunch, dinner, bar. Closed Tues., Christmas. Specialties: shish kebab, Cornish hen. In 1741 it was a Dutch Colonial home. (914) 452-6780. (For other motels and restaurants see Mobil Travel Guide to the Northeast).

Your appreciation of any historic site is greatly enhanced if you read about it first. Carl Carmer's "The Hudson" gives a good account of early Dutch settlements. There are many good books about President Roosevelt. Consult your local library.

# The Supreme Court and The Feinberg Law

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

**T**HE SUPREME COURT has struck down New York's Feinberg law, which permitted firing a teacher for being a member of the Communist Party.

This decision means that our schools are places where children may be compelled by law to absorb the ideology of an antagonistic foreign state—and that no American state or community shall say otherwise.

The new decision subordinates concern for the minds of our children to the imagined right of a Communist to teach in our school systems. It deals expressly with (but hardly discusses) the membership of public school teachers (and other public servants) in the Communist Party. It doesn't deal with belief. Party membership is an overt act. The Party screens its own, and its members must debase their intellects by following every twist and turn of the Party line—loyally and blindly.

States should be permitted to fire teachers who are Party members on no more exciting grounds than that their intellectual debasement is out of line with the most fundamental qualifications of an educator.

No Communist is capable of that freedom of inquiry that is so essential to good teaching. He has committed his mind and soul to a frozen ideology, and in joining the Party he has volunteered to reshape truth to the directives of the Kremlin or Mao. Such people are fit to teach only in states where minds and bodies are enslaved.

**T**HE COURT HAS thus intruded beyond its own competence into the field of educational competence.

It does allow that a state may fire a teacher when it can prove in court that he carries out unlawful Communist intent in the classroom—thus forcing on the state the Court's quaint, legalistic notion that the only bad teaching is unlawful teaching. The decision exempts teachers from disclosing Communist Party membership as a condition of employment. That ties the hands of a state at the very outset in seeking the proofs which the Court requires.

Communist indoctrination of students deals in camouflage and in the subtle cultivation of attitudes, prejudices and pat phrases. Each bit of its teaching may be airily innocent, while the whole is to one alien purpose. The Court decision reeks with the assumption that nothing

could be that subtle. The problem of a state in trying to prove "illegal intent" in the classroom is akin to proving slow arsenic poisoning in a court that will only hear evidence of snakebite.

The Feinberg law recognized the special nature of Communism when it addressed itself to the overt act of Party membership. The Supreme Court had its own precedents for following suit. Earlier it based school segregation rulings on the Court's understanding of the special and subtle effects of segregation. But it ignored the special and subtle nature of Communism.

Its decision time and again repeats an assumption that the Communist Party issues full membership to people who are innocent of its aims. The Court tore up the whole cloth of New York's defenses of its schoolchildren to protect such imaginary non-Communist Communists. Should any exist, they could protect themselves under the New York law by resigning the Party and showing good faith—as the Court admitted. That leaves none but hard line Communists to gain from the ruling, which now stands as a license for the Communists to step up their 50-year efforts to infiltrate American public education.

The majority Court opinion dwelt chiefly on aspects of the New York law that weren't before the Court. The question of Party membership was specifically at issue, but barely discussed in the opinion. In the 5-4 decision, Justices Clark, Harlan, Stewart and White called the ruling a "blunderbuss" approach with an "artillery of words" having a "nonexistent" bearing on either the case at hand or on the ruling against firing Communist teachers that ended the wandering and labored decision. Said Clark's dissent: "No court has ever reached so far to destroy so much with so little."

He is so correct that Congress must do something about this or surrender to the Court its powers and duties to protect the country. A bipartisan effort of the best legal and constitutional minds should devise new law without delay—a Constitutional amendment if need be. That might not be easy, but it is unthinkable that an alien organization should continue to have immunity under our highest law to invade our public school systems while our own authorities may not even make effective inquiry, let alone act to stop it.

MARCH 1967

## PRESIDENT'S VETS AFFAIRS

## MESSAGE TO CONGRESS IS "LANDMARK":

On January 31 President Johnson delivered to Congress a special message on veterans . . . The broad improvements that it called for in veterans benefits stand, says the Legion's Rehabilitation Director, John J. Corcoran, as a "landmark in veterans affairs." . . . Comparable positions on veterans affairs previously taken by Presidents are fairly well limited to Lincoln's pledge in general terms at Gettysburg to "care for him who has borne the battle and his widow and orphan"; to Harding's support of drastic measures, against pressure from some of his advisors, in the mess that followed WWI; and to Franklin Roosevelt's support of the then novel WW2 GI Bill drafted by the Legion in 1943-1944 . . . Johnson's 1967 message in several ways shows more Presidential initiative than these earlier instances, and it would be hard to believe that he was not opposed in many of his recommendations by his Budget Director.

While the greater burden of the message seeks full wartime benefits for Vietnam-era veterans (amen) it also takes the lead in urging correction of several sore matters that have been largely ignored in Washington with respect to veterans of earlier wars and their dependents . . . The message also stands, notes Corcoran, as the first Presidential statement of "where the veteran stands in the Administration's 'Great Society'."

It could not be expected that the President's message should tally precisely with the objectives of the Legion and other veterans organizations, but while it falls short in some areas it goes farther--and is original--in some others, hence it stands as more than friendly compromise . . . For instance it proposes that Vietnam veterans who haven't finished high school may do so on GI Bill aid, without thereby losing entitlement to further GI college or vocational-school aid . . . The proposal is fair, reasonable, good for the country as well as the Vietnam veterans, and the President had not been strongly pressed in that direction from the outside.

Older veterans and their dependents who get VA pensions (which are limited to applicants with low in-

comes) have been suffering net losses for years through reduction or elimination of their VA pensions when their Social Security benefits were increased slightly . . . It has been a commonplace 'til now that the "welfare state" as well as the "Great Society" have aimed to swallow up veterans benefits in general welfare programs, through subtle ground rules that slowly ease veterans into more general programs, as if they had not rendered a special service for their country . . . President Johnson asked Congress to take steps to prevent loss of veterans pensions when Social Security is increased . . . He also asked for extension of veterans pensions to Vietnam veterans, which would be a broadening of the pension program--and for a 5.4% increase by July 1 in the amount of pension payments presently paid to eligible veterans and their dependents . . . Then, too, on the question of swallowing up the veterans program in general welfare, he said, more broadly: "Although many (proposed improvements) in these (general welfare) programs will have an important relationship to veterans and their survivors, we should do more . . . We must make certain that (liberalizations of general welfare programs) do not adversely affect the pensions paid to those veterans and dependents who are eligible for both benefits." . . . No such declarative recognition that veterans must be protected in their own benefits, against mischief done them by general programs, has come from such a high level of government within the memory of your "Newsletter."

The message urged raising the limit on GI insurance for present-day GI's to a top of \$30,000, up from a \$10,000 limit ever since WWI . . . It is a welcome suggestion, though the President would hold the \$30,000 top for the highest military pay brackets . . . The Legion has asked it for all . . . The Legion wants income ceilings for pensioners raised, in view of today's cheap dollar . . . The President didn't mention that expressly . . . But he did call for a meeting of veteran's groups and the VA within a year to go over the program . . . The message was delivered as this issue was going to press . . . The text of its recommendation will be published here next month.

## Legion Membership Records To Be Computerized in 1968

Change will affect post as well as state and national operations; card numbers to take on new meaning.

American Legion membership records will be computerized starting with 1968, and that is a story of particular interest to officers of all local posts. Others may or may not find it interesting. The computerization will change—and greatly simplify—the membership record-keeping of every post. In fact—once the new procedures are learned and going smoothly—a computer in Indianapolis will do the vast majority of work previously done by hand by post adjutants.

Take the matter of issuing new membership cards to each member as he pays his dues. No longer will the post adjutant type out the name of every member on the cards to be issued. Instead, for 1968 he will receive cards already filled out for every 1967 member of that post.

When a present member's dues are paid for the new year, the adjutant will simply validate the pre-printed card and issue it to the member. New cards need only be filled out for new members of the post. Blank cards for new members will

be supplied along with the pre-printed ones.

Take the matter of keeping the post's own membership records, previously done by hand, on separate sheets for each member, with carbon copies, for forwarding to higher offices. Such forms will no longer be filled out.

For the post's own records, adjutants will receive for 1968 a pre-printed list of all of the post's 1967 members, each on a separate line, with room on each line for brief notations that will complete the post's records. The new card number will already be printed on the same line as the member's name. The pre-printed list of members for 1967 will be on a sheet or sheets suitable for putting in a loose-leaf binder, and it will have blank lines for new members for 1968, with card numbers already printed on them.

For every membership renewal that is routine, the adjutant can complete the post's records simply by noting the date dues were paid, and the date that the re-

newal was reported to state (department) hq. on the line with the member's name and card number.

If the binder form is kept from year to year it will be the best and simplest permanent membership record that most posts have ever had—prepared with the least effort.

As a current record, a quick glance at the sheet will indicate which members are currently paid and which are not. Those with notations will be paid up.

Previously, the adjutant either typed his own list or shuffled through a stack of papers to get this information.

To report membership renewals to higher offices for records and magazine subscription renewals the adjutant will no longer have to fill out forms with carbons, to report each member. He will receive, for 1968, reporting forms with the name of a 1967 member pre-printed on each one. For each membership renewal that is routine, he will simply validate the pre-printed reporting form and send it to state hq. Once again he will only have to fill out complete forms for new members instead of for every member, and he will not be plagued with carbon copies.

There will be standardized simple procedures for entering incorrect or new addresses, deaths, and other corrections, on the pre-printed forms.

Membership card numbers for 1968

### Marine Vietnam Medal of Honor Winner Joins Queens, N.Y., Legion Post

All hands are smiling in photo at right as Vietnam Congressional Medal of Honor winner Marine Sgt. Robert E. O'Malley receives The American Legion Medal of Valor from Queens County (N.Y.) Cmdr Edward Connors at a recent testimonial. He was also enrolled as a life member in Blissville Post 727, Queens. At left in photo is PNC James F. O'Neil, publisher of this magazine, representing Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis, and Dep't Cmdr James Heneghan (white hat).

The action for which Sgt. O'Malley won his Medal of Honor took place near An Cu'ong 2, S. Vietnam, Dec. 18, 1965. Then a corporal, O'Malley was leading his squad in an assault against a strong Viet Cong force. His unit was pinned down and suffering heavy casualties. Disregarding his personal safety, O'Malley raced across an open rice paddy, jumped into the V.C. trench line and wiped out eight of them.

Another nearby Marine unit, its commanding officer killed, and with several wounded, was also in deep trouble. O'Malley then rallied the remainder of his squad to their assistance. Though himself wounded three times he continued fighting and providing covering fire at the evacuation point for the withdrawal by helicopter. He refused to be evacuated until all his men were safe and the wounded removed.

O'Malley, who served with the Third Battalion of the Third Marine Division, is the first Marine to win the nation's highest military decoration in the Vietnam War.



O'Neil

Connors

Heneghan

O'Malley

and later years will take on new meaning. Numbers will be in this form: A01-0017-0026. In this case the A stands for 1968.

The next two digits stand for the state or other Legion department in its alphabetical order. In this case, A01 stands for 1968, Alabama.

The middle four digits stand for the post number within the department. Thus, A01-0017 stands for 1968, Alabama Post 17.

The last four digits stand for the member for whom the card is issued. Usually, it will represent his position alphabetically on the post's existing roster.

In this case A01-0017-0026 means the 1968 card for (most likely) the 26th member on the 1967 roster, alphabetically, of Alabama Post 17.

The extra meaning in these card-numbers can be quite useful in case of error. For instance, if Post 17, Alabama, receives 1968 cards with strange names, its adjutant may note that the middle four digits are not 0017. He knows immediately that he has received the wrong material. No need for correspondence with state hq. explaining the error, listing the cards and forms erroneously received, and asking for instructions. He ships them back with a brief note! "Not mine. Send me 0017's." State hq. looks at the numbers and knows exactly where they belong.

Long before 1968 dues are due, each post will receive a booklet covering all anticipated details of the changeover. The booklet is so complete that adjutants who study it carefully should find the shift to a new system relatively painless. After that, the rewards in labor-saving and improved record-keeping should be priceless for all concerned.

Nevertheless, industrial experience is that the shakedown period in computerizing always has its rough spots. The first year is always the hardest.

Since some snafus always arise, the national and state records centers will be busy. So adjutants are urged to avoid queries until they carefully check the instruction pamphlet to see if they might not have missed the answer.

The instruction booklet is quite complete. It includes many procedures to follow in case of errors in national or state records as well as procedures for routine corrections. It spells out what to do with any card or form if the preprinted name is unknown, if the name is misspelled, if a card is missing, if the address needs correction, if the Zip number is missing, or wrong, etc.

Care in carrying out the new procedures for 1968 will probably greatly reduce incorrect records in all future years. In this sense the changeover is not

*(Continued next page, column three)*

## Legion Honored 61 Employers During 1966 For Hiring Handicapped and Older Workers

Sixty-one employers around the nation received Nat'l American Legion citations for good employment practices in 1966.

Thirty-four were cited for their practices in hiring the handicapped, and 27 for their practices in hiring older workers. Sixty-one firms were also honored in 1965.

National awards are made on the recommendation of a State or other Department organization of The American Legion which nominates employers each year for the National Hiring-The-Handicapped Award and the National Older-Worker Citation.

Awards are made by the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission, whose intimacy with the job problems of handi-

capped and older veterans stimulated the granting of the annual citations.

Handicapped awards are usually made in connection with annual Employ the Handicapped Week (first full week in October), and represent part of the Legion's participation in the programs of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Older worker awards are usually made in conjunction with the Legion's Hire the Older Worker Week (first full week in May). Among those receiving awards in 1966 were commercial firms, government agencies, and educational institutions. Below is a list of all employers receiving National Legion awards in 1966:

State	Cited for employment of the handicapped	Cited for employment of older workers
ALABAMA	none	Security Engineers, Inc. Birmingham
ALASKA	City of Juneau	none
ARIZONA	Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., Phoenix	none
ARKANSAS	Lake Catherine Footwear, Inc., Hot Springs	1. Jollie G. Griffing Railway Repair Service, El Dorado 2. Ward Body Works, Conway
CALIFORNIA	none	none
COLORADO	none	none
CONNECTICUT	1. Lyman Gun Sight Corp., Middlefield 2. Emhart Corp., New Britain	none
DELAWARE	none	none
D.C.	none	none
FLORIDA	Anodyne, Inc., Miami	none
GEORGIA	Medical Center Hospital, Columbus	West Georgia Mills, Whitesburg
HAWAII	James A. McConnell, Honolulu	Amfac Properties, Inc., Lahaina, Maui
IDAHO	none	none
ILLINOIS	1. Civilian Personnel, Scott Air Force Base 2. Bantam Books, Inc., Des Plaines	none
INDIANA	none	none
IOWA	Chittenden and Eastman Co., Burlington	Loras College, Dubuque
KANSAS	Mid-States Laboratories, Wichita	none
KENTUCKY	Kroehler Mfg. Co., Louisville	Texas Instrument Metals & Controls, Versailles
LOUISIANA	none	B.F. Trappey & Sons, Inc., East City Limits, Lafayette

State	Cited for employment of the handicapped	Cited for employment of older workers
MAINE	Pioneer Plastics Corp., Auburn	none
MARYLAND	1. Electric Motor Repair Co., Baltimore 2. R.M.R. Corp., Elkton	none
MASSACHUSETTS	Riley Stoker Corp., Worcester	The Bancroft Arnold Finishing Co., Adams
MICHIGAN	Hatfield Electric Co., Kalamazoo	Bergsma Bros., Grand Rapids
MINNESOTA	none	none
MISSISSIPPI	none	none
MISSOURI	Crimsco Mfg. Co., Kansas City	Heritage Cafeteria, Springfield
MONTANA	American Timber Co., Olney	Northridge Cafeteria, Billings
NEBRASKA	Radio Station KOLT, Scottsbluff	Samardick of Omaha, Inc., Omaha
NEVADA	none	Harold's Club, Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE	none	none
NEW JERSEY	Goodwill Industries, Vineland	Pembroke, Inc., Egg Harbor
NEW MEXICO	Farmington Daily Times, Farmington	Arizona Public Service Co., Farmington
NEW YORK	none	Sarah Coventry, Inc., Newark
NORTH CAROLINA	Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem	Ledbetter Mfg. Co., Inc., Rockingham
NORTH DAKOTA	none	none
OHIO	United Engineering & Foundry Co., Canton	Lear Siegler, Inc. PED Maple Heights
OKLAHOMA	Sears Roebuck and Co., Tulsa	Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee
OREGON	Paramed, Inc., Portland	Western Wood Mfg. Co., Portland
PENNSYLVANIA	Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia	1. The Chamberlain Co., Scranton 2. Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Chester
RHODE ISLAND	Dieges & Clust, Providence	Droitcour Co., Warwick
SOUTH CAROLINA	none	none
SOUTH DAKOTA	Veterans Administration Center, Ft. Meade	none
TENNESSEE	none	none
TEXAS	1. Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio 2. The Texas Bolt Co., Houston	1. Denton State School, Denton 2. Tourite Mobile Homes Mfg. Co., Ft. Worth
UTAH	none	none
VERMONT	Jet Car Wash, Rutland	none
VIRGINIA	none	High's of Richmond, Inc., Richmond
WASHINGTON	none	none
WEST VIRGINIA	D & D Motor Sales, Inc., Smithers	none
WISCONSIN	none	none
WYOMING	none	none

only a switch to a new and easier system, but a great housecleaning. It will be the first time that each post will have received a list of its members as carried in the national records. Older undetected errors or inconsistencies in national records may be corrected at one blow.

## 1967 Legion Oratorical Contests

The American Legion National High School Oratorical Contest Finals will be held April 13, 1967, at Lincoln North East High School, Lincoln, Neb., under the sponsorship of the Department of Nebraska.

Leading up to that high point, however, will be local, district, state, regional and sectional elimination contests in which thousands of young high school students compete with the hopes of climbing to the top of the oratorical ladder. Though there are lesser prizes on the way up, the \$8,000.00 worth of Legion college scholarships in the National Finals is the real goal. First prize is worth \$4,000.00; second, \$2,500.00; third, \$1,000.00 and fourth, \$500.00.

Started in 1938 by the Legion's National Americanism Commission to foster excellency in citizenship and enable the youth of America to better understand the meaning of the United States Constitution, the program has had the approval since 1943 of the Nat'l Ass'n of Secondary School Principals.

Through 1966, more than \$200,000 in cash scholarships has been provided at the national level with additional thousands being awarded each year by Legion departments, districts and posts.

Here are the sites for the Regional Contests to be held April 3, 1967: *Regional 1*, Montpelier H.S., Montpelier, Vt.; *Regional 2*, Chenango Valley Central School, Binghamton, N.Y.; *Regional 3*, Western H.S., Washington, D.C.; *Regional 4*, Elkins Sr. H.S., Elkins, W. Va.; *Regional 5*, Lexington H.S., Lexington, S.C.; *Regional 6*, Stephen F. Austin, Jr. H.S., Amarillo, Tex.; *Regional 7*, Indiana State U., Terre Haute, Ind.; *Regional 8*, Derby Sr. H.S., Derby, Kans.; *Regional 9*, West Allis Central H.S., West Allis, Wis.; *Regional 10*, University H.S., Laramie, Wyo.; *Regional 11*, West Seattle H.S., Seattle, Wash.; *Regional 12*, Earl Wooster H.S., Reno, Nev.

Following the Regionals, here are the sites for the Sectional Contests to be held April 10, 1967:

*Sectional A*, Performing Arts Center, Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; *Sectional B*, St. Pius X H.S., Atlanta, Ga.; *Sectional C*, Lincoln High School, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; *Sectional D*, West H.S., Denver, Colo.

Legionnaires everywhere are invited to attend contests in their areas.

## Child Welfare, Tacoma Style

Educational opportunities for blind children in the metropolitan Tacoma, Wash., area have been greatly increased as the result of the "Eye See" program sponsored by Post 2, Tacoma, which provides textbooks as well as other reading material for boys and girls in public schools. Cooperating with Post 2 are the Tacoma Independent School District, Tacoma League for the Blind, and the Washington State Correctional Institution at Shelton, whose inmates, all first offenders, translate textbooks, novels, music, etc., into Braille for the use of blind children. To the value of the aid to the blind, therefore, is added the importance of the project as a rehabilitation program for the Institution's inmates.

In addition to the "Eye See" program, the Tacoma Legionnaires provide swimming instruction to blind and handicapped young people, with hundreds enrolled for classes on alternate Sunday nights in the U. of Puget Sound pool.

Driving force behind the scenes is Pete Brady, Jr., past commander of Post 2, who also established the blind swim program nine years ago and is still active as an instructor. The Tacoma League's participation is directed by Richard Cook, League president and assistant Child Welfare chairman of Post 2, whose 14-year-old daughter, Debbie, has been blind since birth.



"Eye See" program, Post 2, Wash.

In the photo above, Brady (left) and Chester Chastek, Past Dep't Cmdr, are shown with blind Corrie Kassuhn, who holds the "Brailler" given to him by the Legion so he could do his homework.

Recently translated into Braille is the 279-page book (which was also a movie), "The Mouse That Roared." One inmate has mastered the task of translating music for piano into Braille. Upon completion of their training in Braille translation and use of the equipment, inmates receive certificates of proficiency awarded by the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., certifying them as expert Braille transcribers. This helps them gain employment when freed.

Brady and his aides in Post 2 are planning a recreation camp for handicapped youngsters. His family has the bug . . . Wife Helen Jean is active in orthopedic work; daughter Kathleen studies occupational therapy at the Univ. of Washington; son Peter 3rd, still in high school, helps handicapped swimmers and swims on his school's varsity.

## BRIEFLY NOTED

**Fort Jonathan M. Wainwright, Alaska**, the Army's northernmost post, will open a museum this summer in honor of General Wainwright, the hero of Bataan. It will be open to the public during the Alaska Purchase Centennial year of 1967. Persons willing to donate items of historical interest may write: Commanding General, Yukon Command and Fort Wainwright, ATTN: ARYIO, APO Seattle, Wash. 98731.

**Bill Robinson**, former Post 443, Glassport, Pa., Legion baseball player, is a strong candidate for right field on the New York Yankees. He recently underwent an operation for removal of a bone chip in his right (throwing) elbow, caused when he crashed into a fence while playing winter ball in Venezuela.

## POSTS IN ACTION



Walter Rekuc, Adjutant, and John Wieczorek, Sgt. at Arms, Post 1097, Armonk, N.Y., add names to Honor Roll post gave town.

**Adjutant John T. Mahan, of Post 50, Clinton, Mass.**, sends to each serviceman from Clinton and nearby towns a letter saying that The American Legion is proud of his or her efforts in the Armed Forces. He then writes to the serviceman's parents telling that their son or daughter has the full support of the Legion and that "we would be proud to have them join our ranks upon discharge." Also sent to servicemen and

## Specialist Blevins says: "I was overwhelmed!"

Some months ago, a letter from an American infantryman serving in Vietnam appeared in The Washington Post and was reprinted in The National American Legion Auxiliary News and in the A.L. News Service. Recently, the soldier, SP/5 Michael L. Blevins, wrote to Legion Hq as follows:

26 Dec. 66 Cu Chi, RVN

"To all my fellow citizens: About eight weeks ago, I wrote a letter to The Washington Post, requesting mail for the men of my unit. The letter was reprinted in this fine magazine (The Auxiliary National News). I can only say I was overwhelmed by the staggering response my letter received. To date, we have received over 5,000 cards and letters from all over the United States. I would like to try to say Thank You.

"You cannot comprehend the amount of good this has done for my Unit. We also received many packages and some money. The packages were put in the Unit mess hall, and the money will be included in our monthly contribution to a small orphanage near here.

"I thank God for people like you, who are willing to take time out to write to someone you don't know. If the world had a lot more people like you, I am sure it would be a much better place in which to live.

"A few of you have expressed a desire to send toys and such, if they could be used. Indeed they can! If you still wish to send them, I will be very happy to see that the children receive them. Once again, I thank you ever so much for the cards and letters. May God Bless You, and be with you and yours, throughout the coming year.

With many thanks,  
SP/5 Michael L. Blevins RA 19 736 947  
Co E, 725th Maint Bn, 25th Inf Div  
APO San Francisco, Calif. 96225"

parents are pamphlets telling the history of the Legion, and greeting cards on occasion. Through these efforts, incidentally, the post has signed up two former Legion baseball players (ex-Vietnam), and has voted a free membership for one year to any active duty serviceman who has taken part in a Legion project.



USAF PHOTO, CLARK AB

Gifts from Post 10, Clark AB, Philippines

**Post 10, Clark AB, Philippines**, gave two TV sets for the patients at USAF Hospital Clark. Legion Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis (wearing jacket in photo above) presented the sets on behalf of Clark Post to Col. William F. Merritt, Chief, Plans and Operations, Clark Hospital (at right). Post 10 Cmdr Eugene Lieb is at left. Looking on is post athletic director T/Sgt Michel R. Ryan, who was largely responsible for collecting funds used to purchase the sets.



New eyes by Post 569, Cleveland, Ohio

On the table in the photo above are some of the several hundred pairs of eye glasses donated by **Post 569, Cleveland, Ohio**, to N. R. Calvo, Commissioner of Soldiers Relief, for New Eyes For The Needy, in Short Hills, N.J., reports Collection Chairman Ray Puccetti. In the photo are (l. to rt.): Eligio Spremulli, Post 569 Cmdr Francis King, Adjutant Ilio Talvacchio, Sgt.-at-Arms Ben Scongefurno, Service Officer James Cannata, and PC Steve Cook.

**Post 559, Harrison, N.Y.**, having adopted Co B, 2nd Bn, 2nd Inf, 1st Inf Div, serving in Vietnam, compiled the following record of aid and observance in the past year: 1. Honor roll and sign erected in town. 2. Plane load of supplies sent to Co. B. 3. Testimonial dinner for Co B's CO when he was rotated back to the United States. 4. Variety show sponsored by a Teen Club, with the price of admission an item to be sent to Vietnam.

5. More than 80 packages mailed individually to men of Co B. 6. More than 70 persons corresponding with the men. 7. Harrison Rotary Club sending an ice-making machine to the company. 8. Cash donations by many organizations and individuals to cover cost of mailing packages. Letters of appreciation have been received from men in the Company.

In December 1965, **Post 217, Baudette, Minn.**, suggested to a local newspaper editor that if names and addresses of servicemen from the area were published, residents could send them Christmas cards. "With Our Military" has since been a regular department in the paper. Birthdates are being added, which permits birthday cards, as well. (Many posts are engaged in some sort of activity designed to encourage letter writing to those in service.) Post 217 recently sent to servicemen the brochure—"The American Legion Welcomes Veterans of the Vietnam Period." As of January 14, 31 have joined the post.



Post 502, Wisc., provides a shelter.

This 22x50-foot picnic shelter (see photo above) was built in the village park in **Wittenberg, Wisc.**, by **Post 502**. It has electrical and water connections and a

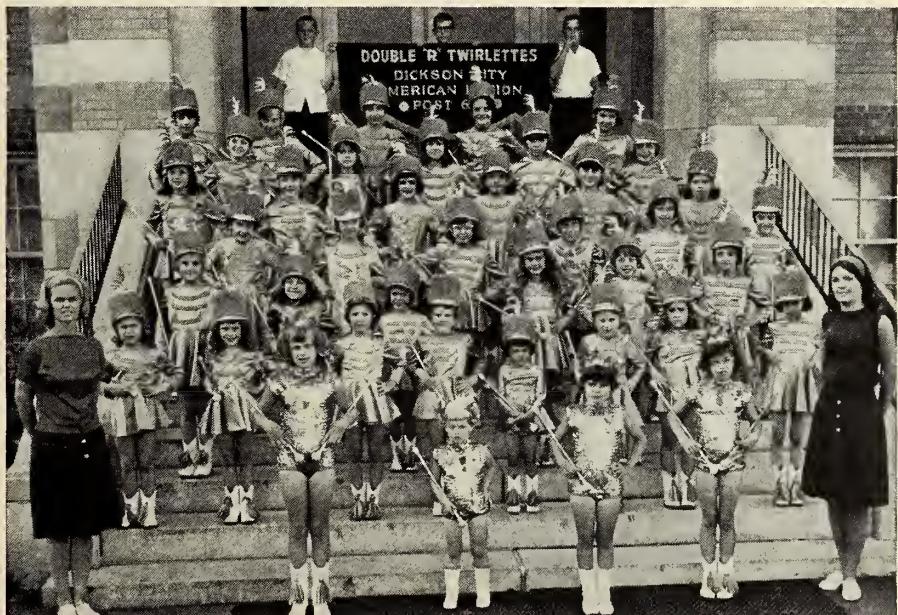
double barbecue fireplace. Rafters, studdings, and end sidings, from the old local depot, were donated by Legionnaire Ray Peterson. Members did the landscaping. The shelter is for everyone to enjoy and is the site for the annual Homecoming sponsored by Post 502.



A royal award to Post 209, N.Y.

His majesty King Peter II of Yugoslavia presents the Royal Yugoslavia Commemorative War Cross to **Post 209, New York City**, in gratitude and recognition of the post's members' role as comrades-in-arms of the Allied and Democratic nations who fought for freedom in WW2. At right is Alfred S. Kalet, Post Cmdr. King Peter saw service in WW2 as a pilot in the RAF, flying reconnaissance missions.

**Post 19, Bronx, N.Y.**, has given in the past year donations amounting to \$12,502, including scholarships. The post has



**Post 665, Dickson City, Pa.**, sponsors the Double R. Twirllettes, a family project taught by Rosemary Pilch and Rita Pilch Flannery. Tiny mascot Rebecca Flannery, a junior Auxiliary member, is the third generation mascot after her mother and her aunt. Rosemary and Rita, named in "Who's Who In Baton Twirling" and winners of the post's Americanism award, were honored by radio station WARM, Scranton.



Post 19, N.Y. tops off a big gift year.

contracted with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine to send a boy to college for four years to become a doctor (\$8,000). Two day rooms will be opened in the Bronx Veterans Hospital (\$2,500). In the photo above, Post 19 Cmdr Joseph Singer (left) presents to Dr. James Oliver, director, American Museum of Natural History, five American flags to be used in the lecture rooms of the museum.

**Post 72, Brooklawn, N.J.**, gave a party to 45 amputee veterans, patients at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, including a catered buffet, three bands, a singer, a disc jockey, two Au-Go-Go girls (says the post), and the post-sponsored Belles of St. Mary's Junior Drum & Bugle Corps. The vets got, as prizes, a portable TV set, three radios and cash.



Virginian gives 13 gallons of blood.

Seated speculatively atop the four containers in the photo above is John Ellis, of Post 3, Roanoke, Va. He is holding the last pint of blood he will give to the

Red Cross, as he has reached the age of 60, the RC cut-off age for blood donations. It would require the four containers shown here to hold 13 gallons of blood, which is what Ellis has given since 1938. PPC Walter C. Buckner has given 11 gallons.

**Post 35, Jeffersonville, Ind.**, gave \$1,000 to the Crusade for Children conducted by the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times in association with WHAS-TV and Radio. Annually for 13 years the post has given this amount or more to aid needy children in Kentucky and Southern Indiana.



Post 435, Richfield, Minn., joined with VFW Post 5555 to honor Police Chief Cyril Johnson, right, as he marked 25th year of service. He's been Chief the longest and is youngest in age of any Chief in Minnesota. Presenting Mrs. Johnson and Chief with color TV set are Post 435 Cmdr Vernon Lusk and VFW Cmdr H. Grunow.

#### American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending December 31, 1966

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1966	\$ 976,474
Benefits paid since April 1958	4,051,937
Basic Units in force (number)	146,494
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1966	14,214
New Applications rejected	2,589

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. For calendar year 1967 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, American Legion Insurance Trust Fund managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P. O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

**Post 205 and Unit 205, Harlingen, Texas**, printed 12,000 copies of The Star Spangled Banner and the Pledge of Allegiance for distribution among schoolchildren.

#### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Ralph A. Johnson**, of Orlando, Fla., the Legion's Florida Dep't Adjutant, appointed by Gov. Haydon Burns a commission member of the Dep't of Veterans Affairs, 11th Congressional District.

**George J. Higue, DDS**, of Post 120, Bell, Calif., given the Distinguished Service Award of the American Society of Dentistry for Children. The award is given each year to the general dental practitioner who, in the opinion of the Society, has made the most valuable contribution to dentistry for children in his community or state.

**Raymond R. McEvoy**, of Stoughton, Mass., chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission's Veterans Preference Committee, honored at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., recently, upon his retirement as the director for the U.S. Civil Service Commission's New England region. He has been in government service for 22 years.

#### DIED

**William R. Mitchell**, of Tracy, Minn., a member of the Legion's Merchant Marine Committee of the Nat'l Security Commission, and a Past Dep't Cmdr (1934-35).

**Burton A. Smead**, of Denver, Colo., a founder of The American Legion.

**Norwood Shepard Westbrook**, of Wilmington, N.C., a member of the Legion's Nat'l Veterans Preference Committee in 1960.

**Perry S. McLain**, Phoenix City, Ala., a member of the Alaska American Legion and Past Dep't Cmdr (1949-50) and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1950-52, 1954-56) representing Alaska.

**William M. Jones**, of Lisbon, N. Dak., Dep't Historian of North Dakota for 45 consecutive years. He served in the Mexican Border War, WW1 and WW2.

#### NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Gainesville Memorial Post 617, Gainesville, Mo.; John Strozzi Post 52, Beatty, Nev.; Goldfield Post 54, Goldfield, Nev.; Sacgertown Memorial Post

205, Saegertown, Pa.; Clarence Van Beverhoudt Post 130, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I. (Dep't of Puerto Rico); Viggo E. Sewer Post 131, Cruz Bay, St. John, V.I. (Dep't of Puerto Rico); and Hutchins Post 434, Hutchins, Tex.

## COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this comrade are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels for further search before referral to this column.

**Fort Rosecrans, Calif.:** 19th Coast Art'y Bn, Bat B, 1944-45. Need information for a claim by Sgt. James H. Stewart from those who knew him, particularly Capt. G. A. Marsh. Write: James H. Stewart, 1702 Leland Dr., Hartsville, S.C. 29550.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Fred Costigan and Mike C. Dooley and Elmer B. Loggins and John M. Price (all 1964), Post 171, Birmingham, Ala.

Richard F. Witherall (1963) and Glenn K. Greeno and Joe Moffit and Helen S. Nelms (all 1964), Post 1, Denver, Colo.

Gilbert C. Walters (1966), Post 117, Newington, Conn.

James J. Abras and Alfred M. E. Meyers (both 1966), Post 31, South Miami, Fla.

Anthony J. Pizzuto (1966), Post 359, Chicago, Ill.

Clifford Caldwell and Cecil D. Nelson and George Ray (all 1966), Post 559, Champaign, Ill.

Edward F. Kile and Grant B. Schmalgemeier (both 1966), Post 788, Chicago, Ill.

William L. Cree (1966), Post 78, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Charles W. Jackson and Harry W. Jorgensen and Charles W. Nolte (all 1966), Post 183, Hampton, Iowa.

J. W. Glass (1958) and Stanley L. Crooks (1966), Post 189, Augusta, Kans.

John F. Ford and O. J. Gaudet and Lee Granger and Walter Greenway and Arthur B. Guidry (all 1965), Post 208, Vinton, La.

William J. Nuttle and Fred A. Stranz and George Voit (all 1966), Post 40, Glen Burnie, Md.

George Perikles (1967), Post 110, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Ralph H. Johnson (1967), Post 309, Salisbury, Mass.

Henry P. Betsold (1964), Post 344, Hatfield, Mass.

John J. Carroll and Glen D. Evernham (both 1966), Post 24, Hamtramck, Mich.

Lloyd Dooley and Vance Houghtaling and Otto Jedeole and David Marvin (all 1966), Post 170, Three Rivers, Mich.

George E. Stoner (1966), Post 253, Royal Oak, Mich.

Peter M. Crawford (1965), Post 271, Detroit, Mich.

W. R. Walker (1966), Post 14, Clinton, Mo.

Melvin H. Leatherman (1964) and Thomas Clifton (1966), Post 153, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Richard F. Mathias (1966), Post 162, Lemay, Mo.

Claude W. Mills (1964), Post 72, Outlook, Mont.

Frank Wean (1966), Post 188, High Bridge, N.J.

Clarence A. Damuth and Arthur L. Dye and William F. Engan and Joseph L. Ernst (all 1966), Post 445, Rochester, N.Y.

John Liddle (1966), Post 658, Fair Haven, N.Y.

Michael Marone (1965) and Edwin O. Forseth (1966), Post 1051, Roosevelt, N.Y.

Charles F. Otto (1966), Post 1115, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Merlin J. Howe and Henry S. Van Order (both 1966), Post 1612, Big Flats, N.Y.

Milo Keigley and C. F. Kelsch and J. J. Murray and H. B. Uden (all 1965), Post 40, Mandan, N.Dak.

Edward Koucky and Stanley Livingood and Frank Lommel and Frank Pahl (all 1966), Post 84, Lidgerwood, N. Dak.

Davis M. Brown (1966), Post 19, Akron, Ohio.

Joseph Bellon and Frederick D. Moehring (both 1965), Post 82, Carnegie, Pa.

Francis Spry and Bidwell Sweet and James Tucker and Edwin Young (all 1966), Post 378, Bangor, Pa.

Claude A. Eshbaugh (1965) and Domenico Fanto and Walter M. Hamilton and Charles W. Kratz, Sr. (all 1966), Post 787, Mars, Pa.

Howard K. Williamson (1966), Post 31, Lancaster, S.C.

George E. Black, Sr. and Hubert C. Hamblin (both 1967), Post 248, Roanoke, Va.

John T. A. Smith and Ralph Streeter (both 1966), Post 51, Ritzville, Wash.

Malcolm Macney (1966), Post 144, Metaline Falls, Wash.

Ernest L. Schneider (1963), Post 70, Oshkosh, Wis.

George Gould (1966), Post 318, Lake Tomahawk, Wis.

**Life Memberships** are accepted for publication only on an official form which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

**OUTFIT REUNIONS**

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

5th Eng Combat Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Edmund B. Podczaski, RD 2 Westminster Rd., Wilkes Barre, Pa. 18702

9th Div—(July) Daniel Quinn, 412 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N.J.

18th Coast Art'y (Fort Stevens, Ore.)—(Sept.) Chas. F. Justus, 625 Yaronia Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43214

26th Eng (WW1)—(July) W. Wilbur White, 15217 Forrer Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48227

30th Div, Hq Tp—(July) L. W. Forstrom, Box 468, Fairmont, Minn. 56031

34th Inf & 893rd Tank Dest Bn—(Sept.) Howard Williams, 43 Cedar St. Wilkes Barre, Pa.

35th Div (WW1 & 2)—(Sept.) Peter Miravalle, 24 Willow Oak La., St. Louis, Mo. 63122

39th Combat Eng—(Sept.) Thomas Swearens, 2217 E. Raymond St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46203

41st Div—(July) Ed Spanier, 442 26th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94107

50th Eng, Co A—(July) Samuel J. Krauter, R.R. 2 Box 98, Donnellson, Iowa 52625

50th Sig Bn—(Apr.) Jim Clark, 473 Howard, Elmhurst, Ill.

69th Sig Bn—(July) William Striker, 54 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

77th Field Art'y (later, 631st), 2nd Bn—(July) Jim Collins, N.W. Apts. 3A, Corsicana, Tex. 75110

95th Medical Gas Treatment Bn—(Aug.) Walter J. Gantz, 829 Palm St., Scranton, Pa. 18505

100th Div—(Sept.) Leonard J. McIlvaine, Chestnut Ridge Rd., Glens Falls, N.Y. 12801

102nd Div—(July) Abe Mitchell, 2 McKay Rd., Bethel, Conn.

108th Field Art'y Bn, Bat C (WW2)—(July) Edwin S. Snyder, 1269 Liberty St., Franklin, Pa. 16323

152nd Inf, 1st Bn (WW2)—(July) James E. Corley, 215 Lafayette St., New Albany, Ind. 47150

168th Inf (WW1)—(Aug.) Homer W. Gardner, 1709 34th, Des Moines, Iowa 50310

207th Eng Combat Bn—(July) Jack Evans, 418 Moore St., Middletown, Ohio 45042

282nd Combat Eng, Co C—(July) Donald Warner, Garrett, Ill.

283rd Eng Combat Bn—(Sept.) W. E. Bostick, Jr., 409 E. Cayuga St., Tampa, Fla.

301st Sig Oper Bn—(Aug.) Joseph Romano, 939 Federal St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19147

308th Inf—(May) Lionel Bendheim, 200 Cabrini Blvd., New York, N.Y. 10033

316th Inf—(Sept.) Edwin G. Cleeland, 6125 McCallum St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

319th Glider Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(July) Carl L. Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, Ohio 44907

324th Field Art'y (WW1)—(Sept.) Fred A. Karch, 1143 Oakwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43206

329th Inf, Co H—(Sept.) W. C. Mote, 403 S. Main St., Laura, Ohio 45337

337th Field Art'y, Bat C (WW1)—(Sept.) J. E. Sessing, 3315 Beard Ave., Robbinsdale, Minn. 55422

360th Eng, GS (WW2)—(June) Edw. E. Ziats, Box 257, Marianna, Pa. 15345

387th Reg't, Co A—(Aug.) Charles D. Hunt, 1720 Section Rd. Office #10, Cincinnati, Ohio 45237

447th AAA AW Bn—(Sept.) Leroy M. Young, Star Route, Stuttgart, Ark.

489th Port Bn—(Aug.) Edward A. Dieterle, 4225 Navajo Trail N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

501st Ord HM Tank Co—(July) John Stolfo, 2239 19th St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44223

518th Ord HM Co—(July) Frank Michaels, 1001 DeWitt Ave., Mattoon, Ill. 61938

553rd Eng Hwy Ponton Bn (WW2)—(Sept.) Alvin Cogar, 3553 Camille Dr., Toledo, Ohio 43614

568th AAA Bn—(July) Edwin C. Walker, 51 Park St., Palmer, Mass. 01069

712th Tank Bn—(July) Ray A. Griffin, Box 166, Aurora, Nebr. 68818

716th Tank Bn, Hq Co—(Aug.) Mark Doyle, 4 Stanley Dr., Corning, N.Y. 14830

745th Hwy Oper Bn—(July) David J. Bauer, 621 Washington St., Lincoln, Nebr. 68502

751st Mine Bat (Fort Monroe, Va.)—(Aug.) Joseph A. Sullivan, Ouaquaga, N.Y.

829, 6662, 3195 Sig Serv—(Aug.) R. R. Radford, 250 E. 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

American Ord—(Aug.) William F. Haefner, 316 Lee Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237

Evac Hosp 8 (WW1)—(Sept.) William K. Van Arsdale, 303 North Ave., Greer, S.C. 29651

Glider Pilots (WW2)—(Aug.) C. B. Ellington, P.O. Box 1897, High Point, N.C. 27261

HQ 5th Corps, Hq & Hq Co (WW2)—(July) George J. Frey, 1614 Agency St., Burlington, Iowa 52601

Persian Gulf Command—(Aug.) Tom Mitchell, Jr. 600 N. 5th St., Marysville, Kans.

Puget Sound Warriors (All Coast Art'y Reg'ts, WW1)—(Sept.) Joe L. Brown, 2805 S. 50th St., Omaha, Nebr. 68106

## NAVY

1st Marine Div—(July) 1st Marine Div. Assn., Box 84, Alexandria, Va. 22313

16th Seabees—(Aug.) Glenn Wilson, 4315 Teller St., Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033

56th Seabees—(Sept.) George J. Lewis, 603 Byrne, Houston, Tex.

64th Seabees—(July) Wilmer C. Smith, Rt. 1 Box 366, Osceola, Iaik.

93rd Seabees—(Aug.) Guy E. Hagar, Box 34, Woodford, Wis.

96th Seabees—(Aug.) Harold E. Mercer, 2147 S.W. 79th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73159

147th Seabees & 1045th Det—(July) C. E. Pippin, 738½ Connecticut Ave., Rock Springs, Wyo. 82901

Mine Sweeper (YMS 3, WW2)—(June) James Da Silva, Sr., 295 Hillside Ave., Torrington, Conn. 06790

Naval Oper Base 157 (Palermo, Sicily)—(June) William Harrison, 2273 N. Water St., Decatur, Ill. 62256

Underwater Demo Team 4 (WW2)—(Sept.) August F. Sturm, 63 Whittingham Pl., West Orange, N.J. 07052

USS Cambria (APA 36)—(June) Charles F. Hines, 600 Snow Rd., Sebastopol, Calif. 95472

USS Cavalier (APA 37)—(Aug.) Vince Heinly, 37 Grandview Terr., Hamburg, Pa. 19526

USS Enterprise (CV-6)—(July) E. R. Klopfenstein, R.R. 1 Box 585, Walkerton, Ind. 46574

USS LSM 266—(July) G. Edward Metcalf, 2015 Airfield La., Midland, Mich. 48640

USS LST 288—(June) Michael A. Genevrino, 80 Willard Ave., Bloomfield, N.J. 07003

USS Oklahoma (BB 37)—(Apr.) Edward H. Lutz, 673 Lindley Rd., Glenside, Pa. 19038

## AIR

12th Bomb Gp, 82nd Sqdn—(July) Edwin P. Kershaw, 946 Hawthorn, Kankakee, Ill.

103rd Aero Sqdn (Escadrille LaFayette, WW1)—(Aug.) J. W. Warner, 711 S. Grand, Lyons, Kans. 67554

281st, 282nd Aero Sqdns (WW1)—(Sept.) Norbert Jenkins, 158 Hawthorn Dr., Painesville, Ohio 44077

407th Bomb Sqdn—(Aug.) George L. Reynolds, 710 E. Stewart Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43206

463rd Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Sept.) Bill Scarow, Box 6, Goodland, Kans. 67735

747th Bomb Sqdn (H, WW2)—(July) Edward Lincoln, 1720 Springfield Pike, Connellsburg, Pa. 15425

Eglin Field WACS (WW2)—(July) Cyclone Dahlgren, Box 145, Galesville, Wis. 54630

Stalag Luft 3—(Apr.) David Pollak, P.O. Box 15237, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215

## THE WORLD'S CRISIS IN FOOD AND WHAT MUST BE DONE ABOUT IT

(Continued from page 11)

It took us more than ten years to readapt our best Midwestern corn seed to the growing conditions in our own South. There is no time now to waste in moving ahead on new developments to improve tropical farming.

**Reason 5.** *"I would be glad to use fertilizer. But in our country the government makes all the fertilizer. It does not make enough, and it has set the price beyond my reach."*

Draw a deep breath—this one will lead us to a whole Pandora's box of mischief for a hungry world.

Take fertilizer itself. It is an absolute must. Fertilizers must be used in quantities yet undreamed of—in the hundreds of millions of tons.

**F**OR ALL PRACTICAL purposes there is no more new land to be put into production in any of the hungry countries. (This for the first time in history.) The vast unused acres that show on maps are mainly rugged mountains, rainforests or deserts. The rainforests are hopeless for meaningful farming in the light of present knowledge. A breakthrough in water resources might yet redeem the deserts on a great scale, but that's for the dim future.

The immediate problem is almost wholly to increase the yield of land that is now tilled. The possibilities are many, considering the primitive methods now in use. The quickest method is constantly to enrich and renew the used lands with repeated investments in fertilizers. They pay for themselves many times over. Ample fertilizers often increase tropical yields from two to ten times.

Japan, Taiwan (Free China) and South Korea have made great strides in fertilizer use, and it has scarcely been neglected anywhere. But the crowded Netherlands use six times as much fertilizer as India or Pakistan—who need it more, if possible. South Korea is now expected to be food-sufficient in 1970, almost solely because of fertilizer manufacture created there with American aid. Only a few years ago, our best experts on South Korea didn't think it possible. Such is the magic power of fertilizer when applied liberally to age-old, "worn out" soils.

But the magic of fertilizer is no cure-all. There are no cure-alls. To meet Russian grain needs, Khrushchev turned enormous new tracts of land to the plow and then ordered huge volumes of fertilizer for them. The project flopped so badly that the Soviet Union, in 1963, could not feed its own people. It passed from being an exporter of grain to the world's biggest buyer of grain.

This contributed to K's downfall. Basically, the Communist system brutalizes

its farmers. With no hope of rewards for a big crop, as in a capitalist system with a sound farm program, the Soviet farm workers ignored the fertilizer, misused it, wasted it, joked about it. Khrushchev populated the new acreage that he opened up with people who were forced there, virtually slave labor. They couldn't care less if they produced enough food for Moscow. Red China, with more hungry people than any other nation, is very much in the same boat. It too, since 1960,



"I went to the doctor today. You were right—I'm just plain fat!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

has become one of the world's larger grain buyers. Farm slavery will never produce bumper crops—it has no incentive to do so.

To a degree, this problem has cursed many of the hungry lands, particularly former colonies. They went in for some form of socialist or semi-socialist state-controlled economy. Many were so short of management ability that if the government didn't manage everything, nobody would. But some of them went on to resist opportunities to exploit capitalism's proved productive genius. They sacrificed self-development to political theory. Some opposed any help but gifts from Western industrial investment and management—all in the name of "anti-imperialism."

A few went to the point of idiocy. Kwame Nkrumah, the ruler of Ghana, cried that his little chocolate-growing jungle country should receive gifts of whole steel mills from the "imperialist" countries so that he could overnight go into competition with Pittsburgh. Happily, some long months back, the people of Ghana threw him out on his ear.

Professor Ray A. Goldberg, of the Harvard Business School, feels that most of the hungry lands will now cooperate

in an expansion of their food production along the lines of Western industrial methods. They will respond to the new U.S. policy, he feels. There will be new partnerships between their governments and Western industry. Professor Goldberg sees all levels of the U.S. food-related industries investing in and operating new food enterprises abroad. They will join in a government-industry "partnership" concept to offset the very real fears abroad of a "food imperialism" under which Western corporations might help produce the food, but make off with too much of the money.

A good example of such partnership is a recent development in India. Until last summer, India would permit no U.S. firm to own and operate a fertilizer factory there. She made her own, she made too little, and she pegged the price too high for her farmers. She resisted pressure from the United States, which saw that American firms could go into India and greatly increase her fertilizer output—and sell it at low competitive prices—by building factories and manufacturing fertilizer on the grand scale that is needed. India would only accept fertilizer factories from the United States if we would give them to her.

Last summer, even before we got tough in the matter of shipping her wheat, India saw the handwriting on the wall. She changed her rules to permit "partnership" investment and operation by foreign industries. This winter India signed a deal with Standard Oil of Indiana to build and operate a fertilizer factory in Madras. Under the partnership concept, the Indian Government will have 51% of the stock.

**T**HIS IS THE KIND of overseas corporate expansion that Professor Goldberg believes is about to open up a whole new world of food production, to the mutual advantage of Western industry and the nations concerned. Jointly they are expected to create new food wealth to meet the insatiable demand. Under the 51% local-control arrangement, the old bugaboo of "imperialism," real and fancied, may be put to rest.

To check the fear that corporations of just one industrial nation may come to control the food-related industries of these poorly developed nations, *international* corporate partnerships are also in the picture. In the case of the Madras fertilizer factory, Standard Oil of Indiana is slated for 45% ownership, but provisions have been made for splitting this with the National Iranian Oil Co. if it elects to come in and share the enterprise.

Such partnerships may also include international agencies—along with local government and Western industries.

(Continued on page 40)



## THE WORLD'S CRISIS IN FOOD AND WHAT MUST BE DONE ABOUT IT

(Continued from page 38)

They are seen as a new wedding of highly productive capitalism with modern concepts of international aid and cooperation, to replace the long history of primitive farming and socialistic ineptitude in production.

The direct opening of their doors to the Western giants in the food-related industries offers the hungry lands their best hope that they can move ahead fast enough.

*No government — not ours or any other—can actually deliver the goods.*

Corporations in the United States, Europe, Japan and elsewhere, along with farm experts, are the potential door-openers to new food wealth. With a receptive state of mind abroad, and a sense of restraint on its own part, great industry might deliver the kind of miraculous expansion of world-food output that it has shown in other fields, such as meeting national needs beyond all expectations in time of war.

The hungry lands must be more receptive to Western methods, investment and initiative in food production. They must realize, too, that if they want to succeed in other industries, they must have their own firm food base.

There is a passion in the former colonies to leap directly from colonialism to industrial might in the manufacturing of trade goods. But food must loom much larger in their thinking, and not only because the hour is late.

In the history of mankind no industrial nation, and no great civilization, ever arose without a strong food base. In ancient times the stable and surplus food supplies in the valleys of the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Nile and the great rivers of China were the cradles of civilizations. A strong food base was the foundation of advanced economies in Europe, the United States and Canada.

**N**OW THE Free Chinese on tropical Taiwan are reliving the story of the ancients in what is almost instant history. In less than 20 years, by tackling their home-grown food problems *first*, the Free Chinese have moved well into the industrial age on their crowded island. From an aid-receiving land of poverty and hunger, Free China is now giving farm aid to others, exporting food, and leaping ahead in profitable industry. Across a narrow strait, Red China is racked with famine and violence. As it tries to leapfrog to industrial giantism on a basis of socialism, it has become the world's food-poorest nation.

In fertilizer alone, the United States has more giants of industry ready to jump in than even the average American suspects. You might not have expected an oil company, like Standard of Indiana

(parent of American Oil Co.), to be ready to throw up a fertilizer plant in Madras, India

Several oil companies are big fertilizer makers—Cities Service, and Continental Oil, for instance. Borden, best known for dairy products, makes fertilizer; so does Canada's Cominco, originally a mining company; and W. R. Grace, a name better known as a steamship operator. The



*"I should have listened to mother when she tried to warn me against marrying you!"*

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

real giants are the big chemical companies. International Minerals and Chemical tops them all. Monsanto is huge in the field, and so is American Cyanamid, etc.

The poorer nations today are virtually without the web of auxiliary industries that we take for granted in the United States, but on which any big industry depends. It brings you up short to learn that Red China's main auto-truck factory could not contract anywhere in the country for nuts and bolts. Before it could make trucks it had to set up its own bolt works.

Makers of fertilizer depend on producers of ammonia and potash and such, and on firms that engineer, design and supply key components of their factories. The Western industrial complex has them. Potash Co. of America spewed out about 600,000 tons of potash at its Saskatoon, Canada, plant last year, a new development with "unlimited" resources. At Carlsbad, N. Mex., this firm has long produced a million tons of potash a year. Olin Mathieson hopes to turn out 1,400 tons of ammonia a day at its new plant in Lake Charles, La. Selas Corporation of America, a heat and fluid-process engineering firm, designs precisely controlled processes for companies that make

ammonia-fertilizers. And so it goes.

In the short run, there's no hope for the hungry lands to duplicate our industrial food web overnight.

In the short run, most of the effort that we have been expending in direct food aid must be rechannelled to send abroad aids to agriculture, including U.S.-made fertilizer. Our great corporations are getting ready for it. At the same time they are moving into the long-range picture—to join in building a food complex abroad.

**S**TANDARD OIL of Indiana, incidentally, has teamed up with Michigan State U. on a new farm gimmick. It's the sort of far-out thing that industrial and institutional research and development can come up with when turned loose on the food dilemma. They have an artificial asphalt subsoil, and a way to lay it two feet deep under sandy or desert soil to hold moisture near the top. In an early experiment it was tested on sandy soils in Michigan, where ample rainfall soaks deep too fast. Vegetable yields snowballed. Presently, the "asphalt barrier" is getting a desert test near Yuma, Ariz., as a conservator of irrigation water. Once laid, it is expected to last for from 15 years to "forever." Michigan State U. farm engineers think it may permit tilling millions of acres that are now too porous to be farmed, as well as increase yields on substandard soil in many lands.

Fertilizer and India are worth the space we've given them, but they are far from the whole picture. As fast as possible, we hope to spur an increase in the world level of mechanized farming. It will be a long, slow haul, but we have our great farm machinery firms to lead the way—Allis Chalmers, Deere and International Harvester, etc. Don't be surprised if the years ahead see a leap in the design and mass production of farm machinery geared to small acreages — here and abroad. Farm machinery is not only a labor saver. It is essential to increasing yield in many ways—such as by plowing deeper than can a bullock and wooden plow, and in applying pesticides—as Lester Brown notes.

While the world food *supply* has the globe by the throat, world food *quality* is also in a state of crisis. Right now the problem of malnutrition outranks actual famine except in India and possibly Red China. The diets of the hungry world are notably short in proteins — the flesh-building food elements needed for the growth of the world's children. The combination of hunger and bad diet is particularly vicious because it strips people of the energy and drive they need to tackle their problems. Protein shortage causes the human disease, *kwashiorkor*. Its name is a Ghanaian word, but the disease

(Continued on page 42)

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## THE WORLD'S CRISIS IN FOOD AND WHAT MUST BE DONE ABOUT IT

(Continued from page 40)

occurs around the world. It stunts children's growth, degenerates the liver, and is accompanied by anemia and apathy.

Only some plants (and few staples) are relatively protein-rich—beans, peas, soybeans, cottonseed, etc. Animals are the great source of protein for man. You run grain or grass through a creature, then consume it, or its milk or eggs. This calls for so much plant food for animals that a nation that's short of grain for people eats few animal products. The well-to-do eat meat in all nations where there are no religious scruples against it. But only in lands where there is plenty of grain or great grasslands do the children of the poor often taste beef, pork or mutton. They sometimes get thin soup or lean, tough meat from fowl that can scrub a living from the roadside. Penniless nomads who graze animals over empty scrublands have a better diet than many settled throngs. Seafoods provide proteins, but in some lands few fish get farther inland than the length of a journey in which a cake of ice will melt in hot weather. Processed fishmeals for man may be in the offing, but they've run into a mess of problems.

American industry is already tackling the protein problem abroad. There are two main approaches to it. One is to develop hybrid grain staples that are richer in protein. New high-protein wheats are being developed now. The other is to package processed foods that are cheap, suitable to the taste of a particular people, and high in added protein—most commonly amino acids, or soybean or cottonseed extracts.

**C**ONSIDER THE LONG list of American corporations skilled in putting out processed foods—Campbell's Soup; Quaker Oats; Ralston Purina (on top of its background in packaged human cereals, Ralston's know-how in balanced animal feeds is transferable to human nutrition problems); Borden; Beech-Nut Life Savers (among other things Beech-Nut sells more than 100 baby foods here); Central Soya (the world's largest processor of soybean products); Carnation (already involved in 11 dairy-product plants around the globe); Consolidated Foods (makers of many familiar supermarket brand names, such as Sara Lee); Corn Products (the world's biggest wet-miller of corn, which distributes more than 500 food items around the world); General Foods, General Mills and Green Giant (all three of them familiar food-processing and packaging names to Americans); National Dairy Products (whose Kraft food division alone blankets the free world); National Biscuit (now shipping food products to more

than 115 countries); PepsiCo (besides soft drinks, Pepsi is getting deeper in snack foods, and raised \$30 million for overseas operations last year); Pet (packager of more than 2,000 food products); Standard Brands (whose international division is expanding rapidly); Beatrice Foods (our third largest dairy-food processor, which has just gone international)—and many others.

The mere financing of anticipated U.S. food industry movements abroad to help tackle the food-demand has led the in-

on, and tastes like, ordinary Maizena, an existing and familiar South American cornmeal.

Corn Products has juiced Maizena up with soybean and milk proteins, vitamins and minerals. The profit is small because the enrichment is costly, but Corn Products is justly proud of Enriched Maizena.

A soft drink bottler in Hong Kong has produced Vitaso, an enriched nutritional beverage that sells for 5¢ a bottle, looks faintly like chocolate milk, and is highly popular there as something that tastes good and cooling.



"I know I'm late! I got caught behind a police car on the highway!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

vestment firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith to publish a 32-page slick paper pamphlet on "Food and The World's Needs." It lists the potentialities and assets of 32 leading American corporations involved in everything from fertilizer, potash, soybeans and food-processing to pesticides and farm machinery.

Some of these have already taken the lead in concocting palatable, processed protein foods and beverages for malnourished areas.

Quaker Oats, in cooperation with institutes and governments in Central and South America, started producing Incaparina there. Professor Goldberg, in the Harvard Business Review, describes it as a low-cost, all-vegetable protein formula developed by a Latin American nutritional institute. It prevents *kwashiorkor*, but so far Incaparina is a bit short on consumer appeal, in part because of an unfamiliar taste. (Taste is a serious problem. Anyone who balks when told to eat something because it's good for him can appreciate that.)

Corn Products has seen rapid acceptance of its Enriched Maizena in Brazil and elsewhere. That's because it's based

This much only hints at what the big food industries might do for the hungry parts of the world—if called to full-fledged partnership to supply them now, and to help them build their own "agribusiness" (as the whole spectrum of food-related industries is called) for the future.

**A**GRIBUSINESS" blankets many other things—pesticides, crop-fungus killers, crop sprayers, irrigation systems, weed killers, etc. And don't sell food-marketing and food-packaging short. Large local food processors and packagers, like our Campbell's or Kellogg's or you-name-it, can supply hungry-land farmers with food markets to inspire them to produce more. They can bridge the transportation and sales gap to the consumer that is so difficult for the farmer to cross himself. In the cities their mass-production methods and sales techniques can bring the cost of food down for everyone.

In cooperation with the Colombian Government, Ralston Purina is demonstrating how an American industry can be a self-starter to improve the diet and economy of a primitive farm area. Ral-

ston built a feed mill in a cash-short farm area of Colombia—to be a part of the local economy. The mill hires local workers for cash. It is a market for increased local crops of milo—an Indian corn. The feed is sold locally through local dealers. It is a local source of inexpensive food for fowl and livestock—hence a spur to more local meat and dairy production and consumption (better diet). Everyone involved in it makes some money on it—milo growers, livestock growers, mill-workers, feed dealers. The new cash source lets them buy more and better food for their families, and other things too, out of the local economy. This is, in miniature, exactly how Free China lifted itself by its own bootstraps, with U.S. aid as a *starter* rather than a permanent dole.

It may be many years before places like India or Pakistan have their own Quaker Oats or Campbell's Soup companies to buy the stepped-up production of thousands of farmers, to pay them cash, and to feed the cities inexpensively. But if the hungry countries don't go industrial and scientific and market-wise with food *as fast as possible*, the world will not solve the food problem.

If it doesn't solve the food problem, none of the other problems may really matter.

The underfed countries have the food technology of the Western world to show them the way. If they continue to show a greater willingness to take advantage of it, there is hope.

**B**UT EVEN WITH a running start today, which we don't have, the problems are so enormous that licking the food dilemma of the last half of this century may be the greatest crusade ever undertaken by mankind. To appreciate its scope let's take a quick look at a little bit of the problem in India.

India looms large in all this because its food problems are worse than those anywhere else — possibly excepting Red China—and because India's 500 million people make up more than a third of those in the underdeveloped free world. It is a cliché in top-level U.S. official food circles that, "If we could solve India's problems we could solve them all." Her production per acre is almost on the same level as in 1880, a time when crowded Japan—by going modern in food as well as in manufactures—launched a rapid rise in food yield that has been sloping upward ever since.

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The religious scruples with respect to cattle in India are a unique complication. The socialistic attitude of her Government; her political efforts to play off the free and Soviet worlds against each other; her skyrocketing population; her grinding poverty; unique problems with many of India's soils; her quarrels with Pakistan, and her rainfall patterns all add to the woes of her primitive type of farming and her premature effort to go industrial in trade goods. Look, now, at just *one* problem in educating her farmers.

Lester Brown has noted that India's farm acreage is about the same as ours—350 million acres. But there are 60 million farmers tilling it, compared to our 4 million. The Indian farmers speak 16 different state languages and many local dialects. If they could all read, which they can't, the mere printing of farm literature by an Indian farm bureau would involve circularizing 15 times as many farmers as in the United States, with translations in many languages and dialects.

But they can't all read.

The ability to read is closely linked to the ability to absorb new ideas and be stimulated by them. In agriculture, that means ability and desire to learn better

ways to farm. World-wide farm studies most often show illiteracy and low yield-per-acre going hand in hand. In India, Pakistan, Indonesia and many other hungry lands, only 15% to 25% of the people can read, and presumably a high proportion of them is in the cities.

That's just one piece in the barrel full of pieces of the devil's jigsaw puzzle.

From all of this, there is a lesson even for many of us in the well-fed world. There are great problems to be solved. They must be solved by tackling them.

While it lasted, our surplus food aid program distributed 165 million tons of food (valued at 15.5 billion dollars) to 120 nations in 12 years. It helped in the short run. But it hurt in the long run by relieving pressures that might have forced more farm development abroad earlier. Direct food aid henceforth must be clearly of an emergency nature. Meaningful aid must mean help toward self-help. Hard facts must be met with hard, practical approaches.

In 1966, the United States, by Act of Congress, officially adopted that attitude. And—to borrow a football phrase—while America may well make a good quarterback, most of the world must get on the team if the game is to be won.

THE END

## Tiny Hearing Aid Helps Many Of Those With Nerve Deafness

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## UNFIT DRIVERS ON OUR HIGHWAYS

(Continued from page 21)

of Public Health of all cases coming to their attention of infirmities that would affect auto driving, and it is the duty of the Department of Motor Vehicles to follow up on such reports. Conditions that must be reported include heart trouble, diabetes, epilepsy, drug addiction, brain tumor, brain damage from injury, etc. It's viewed as a good auto safety law, but as it isn't a systematic inspection of all drivers, many unfit ones may escape such screening.

Another improvement over the present situation, short of total health screening of drivers, would be laws in every state giving licensing agencies access to public records of hospitals and courts for systematic review.

Drivers over 65 are a special target for compulsory re-examination. The Nassau County, N.Y., Medical Society wants over-65's rechecked every three years. Except for teen-agers, the elders have the worst accident record of any age groups—double that of middle age. While teen-agers tend to be too reckless, the over-65's may be driving with serious undetected infirmities, or even be too apt to doze at the wheel. Many of them thoroughly realize it and drive so cautiously that they pile up fast traffic behind them. Some oldsters voluntarily give up driving. Yet many don't, when they should.

But the pressure is growing for better health checks of *all* drivers.

THE INTERNATIONAL Congress on Institutional Health was addressed recently by Dr. Brandalcone, and Dr. Stewart E. Miller, director of the U. of Michigan's Institute of Industrial Health. The Congress was told that: "Every driver should undergo periodic examinations . . . Civilian drivers should be examined every three years up to the age of 45, and after that every two years."

Two proposals are being put forth by

most experts who are alarmed by the present situation—and Pennsylvania's system is a working model of both.

First. There should be *genuine* health examinations required in order to get an initial driver's license. The common practice of accepting a health statement should go by the boards.

Second. All states should adopt some version of Pennsylvania's program to

1965, the state ordered 200,315 licensees to submit to examination, of whom 194,060 were found to be still alive and in Pennsylvania. The state indefinitely suspended the licenses of 3,076 who were tested. That came to 1.76% of those examined. But 2,966 surrendered their licenses without examination and volunteered not to drive any more; and 17,104 simply ignored the order and lost their licenses by default. If we assume that all of the latter knew they couldn't pass the examination, then—when those who



"He lives in an underworld all his own."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

make license renewals dependent on follow-up health examinations every so-many years. So far Pennsylvania is the only state that does that.

It can be deduced from the first full year of Pennsylvania's permanent re-testing program for licensed drivers that nearly 12% of drivers who have been licensed for ten years and more are in such condition that they should not reasonably ever drive an automobile again.

In the year beginning in November

were tested and failed are included—the unfit licensees screened out by the program came to 11.81% of all who received the notice.

If they were all driving regularly, that means that of every 100 drivers you pass on the road, about 12 represent a positive danger to you and themselves. Pennsylvania's orders for examination go to a cross-section of its drivers each month, so that the findings constantly tend to be typical of all the drivers in the state.

To be fair to those who were screened out, the figures do not reveal how many of them may have been carrying licenses in their pockets without actually driving any more.

Such a retesting program does not mean that everyone who flunks his health test will have his license suspended or revoked. If the condition is correctable and corrected, or if special auto equipment may render it reasonably harmless as a driving menace, the license may be retained with or without conditions, as the case warrants.

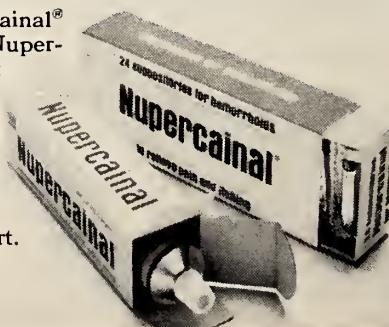
Indeed, the most overwhelming finding in the Pennsylvania program was the discovery that far more than half of those tested (104,665 out of 173,990) needed licenses stipulating that they must not

(Continued on page 46)

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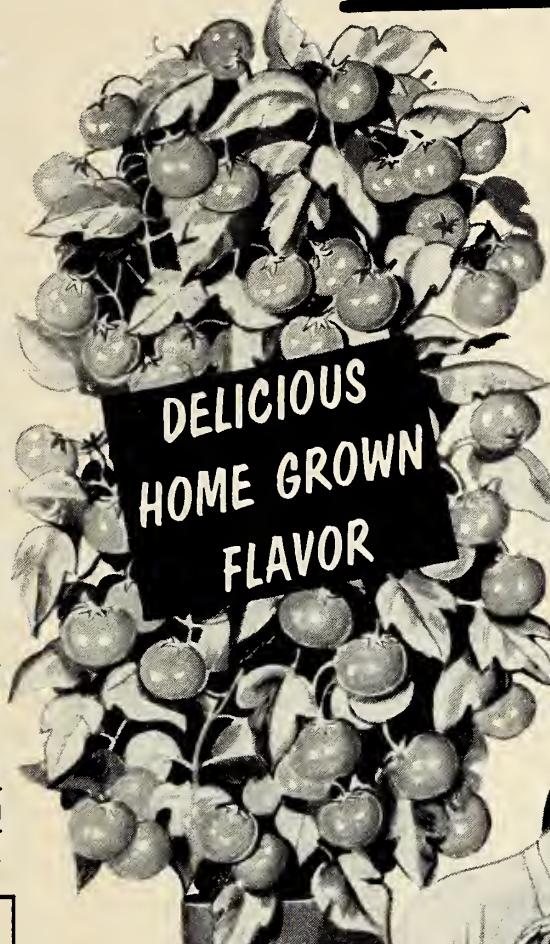
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**UNFIT DRIVERS ON OUR HIGHWAYS**

(Continued from page 44)

drive when not wearing corrective lenses.

These were new cases. Previously, only 6,504 in this group had such conditional licenses. The findings indicate that whereas a little more than 3% are currently required to drive with corrective lenses, the figure should be more like 61%.

The tests uncovered 616 drivers whose night vision is so bad that they are now licensed to drive in daylight only. There were 182 drivers who lacked one leg, or the good use of one leg, who were conditionally licensed to drive with automatic transmission (only one good leg is needed). There were 55 drivers who, lacking the good use of any leg, were licensed to drive with cars having special hand controls. Others, for various reasons, were licensed on the condition that they use special mirrors, or other equipment to compensate for particular handicaps.

A study of the 3,076 Pennsylvania drivers who were indefinitely barred from the road after being examined shows them to include 1,050 with mental illness, 145 with nerve disorders, 301 with heart or circulatory afflictions, 241 with uncorrectable eyesight deficiencies, 118 narcotics addicts, 83 with uncontrolled epilepsy, 54 with other conditions causing lapses of consciousness, 43 alcoholics and 38 uncontrolled diabetics. The remaining 1,003 had miscellaneous disabilities which disqualified them as drivers. All, of course, were licensed drivers until retested. Their unfitness was previously unknown to the licensing authorities. The mere presence of one of these disabilities did not—in every case—lead to license suspension. Separate judgments of fitness to drive were the rule, except in statutory cases such as drug addiction.

Pennsylvania is currently giving such examinations to 37,000 new license ap-

plicants a month (par for the course in a state with 6 million drivers) and retesting 20,000 licensed drivers a month. The retest program must be stepped up to 50,000 a month in order to meet the goal of a recheck every ten years. Back in 1960, 1961 and 1962, the state ran a pilot retesting program before instituting it as a permanent program in 1965. When ordered by the state, drivers must be examined by their own physicians and pay the bill themselves, except that the State Police give tests for vision (those who fail may be rechecked by a physician.) A code of health standards for safe driving was set up for physicians to follow. It was established jointly by the Department of Traffic Safety, the State Medical Society and the State Health Department.

**I**N ITS FIRST year, Pennsylvania's permanent program reached about one-thirtieth of the drivers in the state who had been licensed for from ten to 60 or more years. The total picture of unfit licensees in the state can be approximated by multiplying all the figures by 30. That would bring the totally unfit—including those who disqualified themselves by declining the examination—to about 694,000. Those who should be required to wear corrective lenses while driving, but who are not presently required to do so, would come to about 3,100,000 instead of around 200,000 as at present. There's nothing to suggest that what's true in Pennsylvania would not generally be true of the whole nation if similar rechecks were made in every state.

It is pretty hard to argue against those who are saying "there oughta be a law" when you consider that during Pennsylvania's pilot program six years ago, a 50-year-old cab driver was found who, the examiners felt, could qualify for the state's blind pension.

THE END



"Dear Garden Editor: I picked some mushrooms near my garden this afternoon and . . . . ."

# Try Trail Camping

THE 90TH CONGRESS will be asked to create four national scenic trails, the first of a nationwide system of metropolitan, park and forest, and long National Scenic Trails. They are: the 2,000-mile-long Appalachian Trail, which extends from Mt. Katahdin, Me., to Springer Mtn., Ga.; the 825-mile-long Potomac Heritage Trail, which extends from the mouth of the river to its source in Pennsylvania; the 3,082-mile-long Continental Divide Trail, which extends from the Montana-Canadian border along the Rockies to Silver City, N.M., and the 2,300-mile-long Pacific Crest Trail, which extends from the Washington-Canadian border down the backbone of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mts. to the California-Mexican border.

No other camping trip affords such a combination reward of pleasure, sightseeing, and healthy outdoor exercise at little cost as backpack hiking on our nation's numerous wilderness trails.

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The opportunities are unlimited—154 National Forests totalling 182,000,000 acres with 105,000 miles of trails; 50,000,000 acres of paper-company forests now open to the public; hundreds of National and State Parks and numerous national scenic trails such as those mentioned above.

Your outfit is simple. You need a backpack in which to carry your equipment. It can be a simple knapsack (\$3), a pack basket (\$5), a pack frame to which you lash your pack (\$10), or a combination pack-frame with external pockets (\$25 up). Tied to the outside of your pack will be your lightweight sleeping bag, plastic air mattress and shelter, which is no more than a large piece of plastic with grommets along its edge so it can be anchored as a tent, lean-to or roof. For quick cooking, take along a small one-burner gasoline stove. Instead of pots and pans, carry heavy aluminum foil and make your own utensils from it. For meals, settle for the new miraculous dehydrated foods, even steaks and chops. Canned foods are nice but too heavy. A small belt-hatchet is a necessity. You'll also need sundry items such as a first-aid kit, toilet articles, flashlight, plastic rain gear, insect repellent, matches, compass, etc. Pack essential items last so they're on top and can be removed easily. And limit your pack weight to 30 pounds, if you're a beginner. Later you can stretch it to 50 or more pounds.

Wear tough and rough clothing, its warmth depending on the temperature extremes you expect to encounter. Dress lightly when hiking; add clothing when you're inactive. Shoes must be comfortable, well broken in, and ankle high at least. Bring stretch-rubbers for wet or slippery walking. And don't forget sunglasses. For your first

trip, make it a short one—an overnight test run. It will reveal any items you forgot to pack.

Also, be careful with fires and leave the trail as clean as possible.

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**WHILE ICE SKATING** or ice fishing, keep your feet warm by tying them in plastic bags before putting on your shoes or boots, writes Henry Mullen, Jr., of Cleveland, O. And when out hunting or fishing, remember that similar bags tied over your shoes will keep them dry for fording small streams.

**TO FIND YOUR WAY** back to a shore point at night when you're a long way out on a lake either in a boat or on the ice, use a light beacon, advises Jerome Kaper of Stoneham, Mass. Line a wooden box with foil, place it on shore with its open side toward the lake, and set a low-burning lantern inside it. It will be visible for miles.

**KNEE-HIGH BOOTS** that weigh only nine ounces and can fold up to fit in your pocket are the latest from STADRI, Whitestone, L. I., N.Y. 11357. They're made of pure gum rubber, and you stretch them on over your shoes; no buttons, buckles or zippers. Price: \$5.98 per pair.

**DON'T DISCARD** those little plastic "tubs" that oleo comes in, advises John McMinn of Marion, Ark. They're perfect boxes for flies, spinning lures, sinkers, etc. Punch holes in their snap-on covers, and they make first-rate bait carriers. And you can refill others with various individual-size portions for a picnic. For dog owners: a couple of them will hold enough table scraps for Fido's day afield.

**CHUMMING**, by means of chopped bait dropped into the water to attract fish, is a common and productive method of still-fishing. But it requires a large quantity of bait which too often isn't available. E. H. Scott, of Madison, Wis., uses rolled oats right from the cereal box. They flutter enticingly, flash in the sunlight, and the fish like them. Excellent, also, for fishing through an ice-hole.

**WANT MORE DISTANCE** when casting a fly? This winter, replace your fly rod's tiny snake guides with larger ones, the spinning-rod kind, writes Don McAfee of Corvallis, Ore. They'll lessen the resistance to your fly line when you cast, and next spring you'll find you can "shoot" the line through those big guides like a pro. Why don't the rod-makers install larger guides? Good question!

**ALL CAMPERS** and outdoorsmen-on-the-go can take a lesson from the Scouts and their "buddy burners," advises Frances W. Oliver of Quincy, Ill. The burners are simply open tuna-fish cans filled with corrugated paper and melted paraffin or old melted candles. One will provide enough fire for a fast grubstake, or will make a guaranteed starter for a large camp fire.

**WHEN PLANNING** a trip into the cold outdoors, prepare your favorite hot dish the day before, place it in a plastic bag and freeze it solid in a deep freeze, advises Robert Hilliker of LaCrosse, Wis. En route it will keep liquid refreshments chilled, and when you're ready to dine just heat it up in a pan you can make of aluminum foil.

**PLASTIC BAGS** are sometimes recommended for carrying fish and game. Don't believe it, warns Lance Robbins of Cordova, New Mexico. A freshly killed bird or animal must have ventilation to lose its body heat or it will spoil quickly. Fish need ventilation so the evaporation of moisture will keep them cool. Use porous game and fish containers only.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

## THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" ON WALL STREET

(Continued from page 15)

lion in bonds (which could be converted into common stock), supposedly to finance repairs to the tracks. The bonds were printed on a press in the basement of the Erie headquarters. Just as swiftly, they were converted to common stock and dumped on the market.

**S**UDDENLY THERE WERE 100,000 new shares of Erie common stock in circulation! To protect himself, Vanderbilt had to buy these up, and this he did—to the tune of \$7 million. Gould and Fisk promptly got ready to issue more Erie stock.

As Fisk put it: "If this damned printing press doesn't break down, we'll give the old hog all he wants of Erie . . . White paper is cheap—it is bought by the ream. Printer's ink is also dirt cheap. If we could keep on working that kind of deal—make Vanderbilt pay us \$50 or \$60 for little pieces of paper that hadn't cost us two cents—we would very soon have all his cash."

Vanderbilt was coming to the same conclusion. He got a court order enjoining the Erie from issuing more securities. Gould got a counter-injunction. He also quickly dumped more Erie stock on the market, causing a panic in Wall Street "as though a mine had exploded." The small Erie stockholders, innocently thinking that they had invested in a stable and profitable railway, found the value of their shares gyrating wildly and irrationally from day to day. Even the professional speculators, a tougher breed, were troubled.

Now Vanderbilt had a contempt of court order slapped on Drew, Fisk and Gould in New York. They promptly took off for New Jersey, beyond the reach of New York courts, carrying \$6 million in cash. Fisk and Gould went to work on the New Jersey legislature and secured a law there letting the Erie directors issue stock at will. Drew slipped away to Albany, where he laid out half a million dollars, outbidding Commodore Vanderbilt, and secured a

law in New York State to the same effect.

Possibly all parties now realized that they'd played so fast and loose with the law that if they kept it up the roof would fall in. At any rate, Vanderbilt now adopted the pose of one gambler among many whose playmates had called him on a stiff hand. He sent for Drew to arrange a deal, and told him, "This Erie war has taught me that it never pays to kick a skunk." The stock waterers

styled "Prince of Erie," he staged operettas in the theater, moving among the crowds in the audience clad in a scarlet-lined cape, and bedecked with a monstrous diamond sparkler in the center of his frilled shirt. Upstairs, in oriental splendor, Jay Gould sat amidst the rich rugs, marble statuary, gilded chandeliers and flickering gaslight, pondering new ways to enhance his wealth.

All told, over a period of 15 months, Gould and Fisk issued \$53 million of printing press stock in Erie. Between



"If you must picket, Hanson, the least you could do is take off that '20-years-of-faithful-service' pin!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

agreed to pay Vanderbilt's money back—out of the Erie's treasury. Drew, Fisk and Gould would keep what they had acquired. In effect, all the principals came out unscratched, while the other stockholders of Erie pumped \$7 million into the pockets of the three to pay for the watered stock.

Gould and Fisk took command of the Erie while the aging Drew stepped into the background, and more adventures followed. Fisk chose Pike's Grand Opera Palace, at 8th Avenue and 23rd St., for the railroad's new home. As the self-

July and October 1868, there was \$18 million of this dumped on the market. Naturally, the price of Erie stock plummeted. With the battle against Vanderbilt ended, were Gould and Fisk alarmed at the continuing collapse of Erie stock prices?

Not so. They sold Erie short before the price tumbled 30 points to a low of 35. At this point Drew, now 71, decided he had had enough. He pulled out of the raid. The other two objected to his withdrawal, they quarreled, and Drew set out to operate on his own hook.

Crossing Gould and Fisk was a terrible mistake. Drew was heavily short in Erie. His former partners, using \$12 million of the profit they'd made in selling Erie short, now set out to drive Erie *up*. They quietly bought while Drew went on selling short. Erie rose from 35 to 54, then to 62. Gould and Fisk cornered the whole floating supply and Drew was bankrupted. He sadly philosophized, "To speculate in Wall Street when you are no longer an insider is like buying cows by candlelight."

Out of the \$53 million of watered stock in Erie, the promoters took all but

(Continued on page 50)

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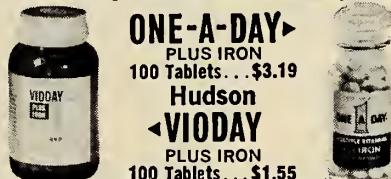
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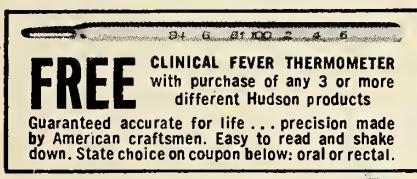


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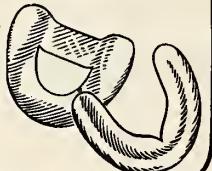
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## THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" ON WALL STREET

(Continued from page 48)

about one-tenth of the proceeds. The tenth actually went for the railroad's use. Erie stopped paying dividends, and it was almost 75 years before it recovered enough to pay a dividend again. Gould was later sued by the Erie after he had sold his interest in the company, and was accused of having embezzled \$9,726,541 from the railway's treasury. He negotiated a settlement, turning over real estate supposedly worth \$6 million. It proved to have been worth about \$200,000.

**W**ITH THE DESTRUCTION of the Tweed Ring in New York, Gould's political front collapsed and he "retired" from the Erie by being kicked out in 1872—with about \$25 million in his private account.

He soon bought his way into a strong stockholder position in the Union Pacific Railway and made himself a director. Completed in 1869, the U.P. was the first transcontinental railroad—with a monopoly on coast-to-coast railroading. As with many monopolies, the U.P. was both successful and inefficient.

Gould, in a series of clever operations, bought up the stock of many lesser railroads, some of them either bankrupt or owning rights-of-way with little or no track on them.

He then threatened his fellow directors of the U.P. They must agree that the U.P. would give him one share of U.P. stock for each share of his stock in the feebler roads, or he'd weld them into a competing transcontinental system that would force U.P. to the wall.

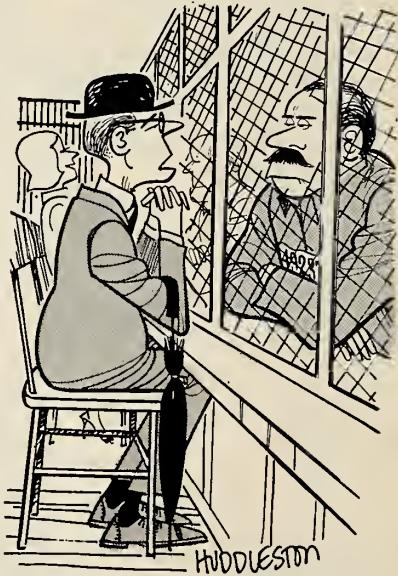
Union Pacific stock was then worth more than \$50, while his stock in the dogs he'd purchased had cost him less than \$3 a share. In the end, the Union Pacific surrendered. Gould got 200,000 U.P. shares in one transaction and sold them immediately for about \$10 million, before the stock crashed at the news of this watering. In all of his U.P. operations over four years, he is estimated to have made \$20 million.

Gould, like Vanderbilt, had one thing going for him that Drew and Fisk had not. He knew railroading, and he knew how to make a railroad tick. Both Gould and Vanderbilt were giants of transportation development as well as ruthless speculators. The U.P. directors never doubted that Gould really could create a rail system that could wreck their monopoly. Drew and Fisk could hardly make such a threat stick, least of all Fisk.

Gould went on to prove it. After he moved out of the U.P. with his new millions, he put together a vast railway system in the southwest that was "the only true competitor of the Santa Fe." By 1890, he had welded half of the railroad mileage in the southwest into a single

system. He moved on to control the Western Union Telegraph Co. and New York City's elevated railways. Gould's son, George Jay Gould, carried on the railway system in the southwest and the family interest in Western Union. Gould's oldest daughter, Mrs. Helen Shepard, died in 1938 with a world reputation for philanthropy. Jay Gould himself died in 1892 of tuberculosis, aged 57, with hardly a friend and a host of enemies, some of whom had tried but failed to assassinate him. Among his other achievements, it was his speculations in gold which almost single-handedly brought on the famous "Black Friday" Wall Street panic of Sept. 14, 1869. Daniel Drew had said of him, "His touch is death."

Drew died in 1879 at the age of 72. He was penniless, in spite of the many millions he'd owned. Shortly before his death he characterized himself better than he knew. "I had been wonderfully



"Well, I suppose you're mad at the messy job I did with your bookkeeping."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

blessed in money-making," he told a newspaperman. "I got to be a millionaire afore I knew it, hardly."

Fisk, still a young man, was shot to death in 1872 at the climax of a love triangle involving his mistress, Josie Mansfield.

When Vanderbilt died in 1877 he was worth over \$100 million. And though he had ruthlessly squeezed every dollar he could from his operations, he outdid Gould in leaving a genuine mark on the nation's development of rail transportation.

That fantastic age of freewheeling speculation is as remote from us now as

buggywhips and gaslights. You can still be swindled in the stock market, just as you can still be mugged on the street, but nearly all the dodges that helped the early tycoons to vast unearned wealth by outright cheating are illegal.

It took a series of bumpy panics—one in 1873, one in 1893, one in 1907, and a lulu in 1929—before it became evident that the government would have to step in and regulate the workings of the se-

1934, with broad federal authority to regulate both the issuance and sale of securities.

To name the SEC's first chairman, President Franklin D. Roosevelt picked a man who knew all the tricks, Joseph P. Kennedy, father of the late President. Roosevelt's closest advisors were greatly shocked. Kennedy freely admitted that he had made millions in the sort of market activities that were now to be prohibited. "I say it isn't true," one FDR aide exclaimed on hearing of Kennedy's appointment. "It is impossible. It just could not happen."

It did happen, and it turned out to be a feather in FDR's cap to put a man in charge who had played the game and won. Joseph P. Kennedy was a tough and able administrator. He made the SEC a going institution. Four years later, Stock Exchange President Whitney figured in the last great scandal of the stock market as a whole. He went to jail on a charge of grand larceny, after admitting misappropriating funds of the customers of his brokerage firm.

The SEC has brought a monumental revolution on Wall Street. "Insiders"—directors, executives, or large stockholders—may not speculate in their own stocks. They must register their holdings with the SEC and file notice of any change of those holdings. They may not take short-term trading profits in the stocks of their own companies, nor can they sell their own firms short. New stock issues must be registered with the SEC if they are valued at \$300,000 or more. False statements about a company's stock are punishable by law. Virtually every undercover maneuver of Drew, Gould, Fisk and Vanderbilt is illegal today.

OF COURSE, the customers still lose their money in the market. They make bad guesses honestly, and they are sucked into "hot tips" that are "guaranteed" to triple their money in six months. The SEC has no way to police phony tips that are passed on verbally as having come from the brother of the janitor of the vice-president of a corporation or brokerage house. Fraud and manipulation still exist, usually in obscure stocks and by roundabout means. Unlike the old days, the cheats have to keep one step ahead of the law, and every year some are caught while others leave the country. Just as in Daniel Drew's day, insiders know more about investments than outsiders, and always will. And so long as there is greed at large, so long as men dream of a quick killing in the market, there will be fraud.

"The public is a fool," Alexander Pope wrote in 1737. To the extent that that was true then, it probably always will be.

THE END



"Harold, come carve the spaghetti."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

curities business with a strong hand. Just as it was eventually recognized that a man did not have a constitutional right to sell tainted meat to the public, so at last was it seen that allowing tycoons to traffic freely in stock was harmful to the nation.

The Stock Exchange itself tried to prevent any government interference by policing itself. During the first three decades of this century, the most flagrant offenders usually were brought in line by the officials of the Exchange. But this did not prevent the climate of unstable speculation that led to the incredibly violent collapse of 1929.

Just before that greatest of all crashes, a huge section of the whole public was wheeling and dealing in the market on borrowed money which could only be paid back if the market went up forever.

Congress began a close study of Wall Street in 1933. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, came before the investigating committee and said: "You gentlemen are making a great mistake. The Exchange is a perfect institution."

Nevertheless, the Securities and Exchange Commission came into being in

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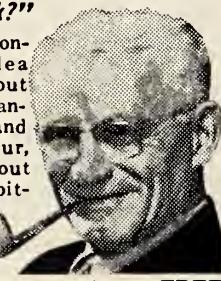
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## PERSONAL

# U.S. PATENT OVERHAUL? EASIER CLOTHES CARE. TIPS ON BANK INTEREST.

If you tinker around with inventions, you will want to keep an eye on some proposals that could change the U.S. patent system drastically. A Presidential commission has just urged a major overhaul to promote faster use of new technology. Here's the general idea:

1) **Grant patent rights to the first fellow who files for them.** Presently, the rights go—not to the first to file but—to the "first to invent." Proponents of the "first to file" method say it will stop much of the time-consuming legal bickering that now goes on, and moreover will force an inventor to file just as fast as he can.

2) **Speed up the printing of patent applications**, thereby spreading news of an invention quickly and encouraging fast licensing.

3) **Extend the life of a patent** (currently 17 years) to maybe 20.

4) **Make law suits more difficult and costly.**

★ ★ ★

**Innovations in men's clothing**—to increase durability and ease-of-upkeep—this spring are appearing in:

• **HATS:** Dobbs and Knox now are marketing a new \$15 model that's uncrushable, stain-proof and water-resistant. It's made of Surfel, a Union Carbide synthetic that feels like felt and can be "thermoformed" (heat treated) into permanent shape.

• **WOOLENS:** Koratron Co. is getting set to launch permanent-press wool blends (wool plus mohair, rayon, nylon or cotton) for slacks, shirts and ladies' skirts. They're said to withstand machine washing in any known detergent. Meantime, Deering Milliken is introducing all-wool and wool-blend fabrics—also permanent-press and capable of machine washing and tumble drying without shrinkage or loss of crease.

★ ★ ★

The race among financial institutions to get your deposit money is so hot that the government now is carefully scanning those big-return promises made in ads. It may pay you to do likewise. For example:

• **Be sure you understand what the advertised interest rate really is.** Some ads recently have been headlining 6½% on certificates of deposit. But if you examine this fantastic payoff, you will find that the 6½% really represents 5% compounded daily for ten years; on a one-year basis, it would be 5.13%. Ask yourself: How long do I have to leave the money on deposit to hit the jackpot? Also: How often is the interest compounded?

• **Find out what happens to your interest if you make withdrawals or additional deposits.** If you start with \$100, increase it to \$1,000, and wind up with \$750 at the end of an interest period, which figure is the bank going to pay on? If it's only \$100, you might want to shop for another bank.

• **Be sure to inquire what penalties—if any—you will incur for making early or large subtractions from your account.**

• **Investigate whether a specified interest rate applies to all accounts**, regardless of size, or whether it applies only to accounts above a certain minimum.

★ ★ ★

Two situations that affect just about everybody's pocketbook now are shaping up as follows:

• **Mortgage and installment money** will be a bit easier to get in the months ahead. The government is loosening its fiscal screws somewhat, and furthermore, the demand and supply of money are coming into better balance. **But don't look for any sudden drop in interest rates.** They will stay at sky-high levels for a while.

• **Gasoline prices** are going to remain stiff, and there won't be any of the old-fashioned price wars this year. Supplies are tight because of: 1) Vietnam demands, 2) big domestic consumption, and 3) not much new refinery capacity. It will be about a year before there's any chance of a price drop.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

## THE STORY OF ARLINGTON'S "OLD GUARD" REGIMENT (Continued from page 26)

members must have qualities which go beyond such obvious physical requirements as strength, endurance and dexterity. A man must have a spotless military and civilian record to be selected for this company which performs the most exacting ceremonial duties. He must be immaculate in appearance and bearing, be of slender build and stand between 6 feet and 6 feet, 3 inches in height. Also, he must be highly intelligent and possess a generous measure of diplomatic aplomb because "you never know who will ask you a question or what that question will be."

Old Guardsmen wearing the Army Ceremonial Blue uniform can practically count on one question, "Did you buy that uniform, or did your unit issue it to you?" The unit issues the uniform, which the Guardsman keeps in spotless condition. The story goes that one man, asked if his uniform ever collected much lint, replied, "It's never been far enough from a clothes brush to find out."

**S**ENTINELS AT THE Tomb of the Unknown Soldier are members of the Honor Guard Company. A guard walks the Tomb for one hour and is then off the following three hours, but he is far from idle. He presses his uniform, polishes his boots and changes his gloves. (The gloves' snowy appearance has caused more than one lady to complain that *hers* never looked that clean, even when new, and what's their secret? None, really. The gloves are changed after an hour's use and washed daily in soap, water and bleach.)

The sentry is an impressive sight as he plays his part in the eternal vigil at the Tomb. His rifle, an M-14 with a chrome bayonet, is always on the shoulder away from the Tomb as a gesture of respect. He is not permitted to speak, except under special circumstances.

For example, if someone enters the restricted area around the Tomb, the guard may issue a warning; but first he halts and brings his rifle to port arms. Usually, the resulting slap of the white-gloved hands against the highly polished rifle stock is sufficient notice to send the trespasser scurrying away.

The Old Guard's motto is "Noli Me Tangere," a derivative of the Revolution's "Don't Tread On Me," and literally means "No One Dare Touch Me." No one can touch them as elite representatives of the military.

THE END



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Amazoy is the Trade Mark registered U. S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass. As a turf specialist I recommend my Zoysia Grass for your area because I have had more practical experience growing Zoysia than any other turf expert in the country.

When I add up all the ways I used to put work and money into my lawn, it's almost shocking. Reseeding, fertilizing and weed-killing would rob me of time and money every Spring. In the Summer, just keeping my lawn green through hot, dry spells was another struggle. It was sprinkler off, sprinkler on . . . mowing and weeding without end.

Yet all this work often brings only disappointment to garden lovers, as shown by the experiences of Mrs. Harry Winslowe who writes me from the heart of wintry New England:

"To let you know how pleased we are with our Amazoy Zoysia lawn. We had a lawn that was a disgrace. My husband used weed killer for every known weed—but next season new weeds sprang up. We dug the lawn up twice and re-seeded before we learned about Amazoy. It does everything you say."

That's only one of many thousands of happy Zoysia lawn owners coast to coast. Such results, like my own, show that you, too, can be proud of a beautiful Amazoy lawn that cuts your work and saves you money.

### CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Your Amazoy lawn grows so thick and luxurious it chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long—year after year. Never spend a cent on crabgrass killers again.

### CUTS WATERING AND MOWING, TOO

Your drought-resistant, fully established Amazoy lawn not only cuts your water bills, it cuts your work in other ways: It cuts pushing a noisy mower under a broiling summer sun by 2/3. It resists blight, insects and diseases. It will NOT WINTER KILL TO TEMPS. 30° BELOW ZERO. After killing frosts, it merely goes off its green color, regains fresh new beauty every Spring—a true perennial that ends re-seeding forever!

### EVERY PLUG IS

### GUARANTEED TO GROW

In Your Soil • In Your Area

- WON'T WINTER KILL—has survived temperatures 30° below zero!
- WON'T HEAT KILL—when other grasses burn out, Amazoy stays green and lovely!

EVERY PLUG MUST GROW WITHIN 45 DAYS OR WE REPLACE IT FREE—ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE. Since we're hardly in business for the fun of it, you know we have to be sure of our product.

MEYER Z-52 ZOYSIA GRASS WAS PERFECTED BY U.S. GOVT.

APPROVED BY U.S. GOLF ASSOC.

# IF YOU LIKE TO SAVE MONEY, PLUG IN MY ZOYSIA GRASS

By MIKE SENKIW, Agronomist, Zoysia Farms

## READ HOW I CAN OFFER YOU BEAUTIFUL, PERENNIAL GRASS

NO NEED TO RIP OUT YOUR PRESENT  
GRASS, PLUG AMAZOY INTO YOUR OLD LAWN,  
NEW GROUND OR NURSERY AREA.

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style. (Each plug 3 sq. inches.)

When planted in existing lawn areas, plugs will spread to drive out old, unwanted growth including weeds.

Easy planting instructions with order.

### PLUG IT IN—NO SOD, NO SEED

Do not mistake Amazoy pre-cut plugs for sod or seed of any type grass. There's no seed that produces winter-hardy Meyer Zoysia. Sod of ordinary grass, carries with it the same problems as seed—such as weed, diseases, frequent mowing, burning out, etc.

### For Slopes, Play Areas, Bare Spots

Or correct problem areas such as slopes where Amazoy halts erosion, in hard-to-cover spots, around swim pools, in play areas, etc.

### YOUR OWN SUPPLY OF PLUG TRANSPLANTS

Your established turf provides you with Zoysia plugs for other areas as you may desire.



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Every Amazoy plug is grown for transplanting exclusively, under my full-time supervision. It's this controlled transplant quality that has made Amazoy the world's best known Zoysia Grass . . . and our nurseries into the world's largest growers.

So why put up with a lawn you must codle? A lawn that burns out just when you want it most? Sooner or later you're sure to plug in Zoysia, why not now? Order Amazoy and let it spread into thrillingly beautiful turf.

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Plugs & Plugger

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& Plugger

If you live EAST of Rocky Mts., add 75¢ per 100 plugs. If you live WEST of Rocky Mts., add \$2.25 per 100 plugs and we pay complete handling & shipping costs. If you prefer to omit the handling charge, enclose payment for grass only and you will then pay transportation charge on delivery. Do NOT enclose hdg. chge. on 1100 plug orders; shipped only FOB Md. Nursery Farm.

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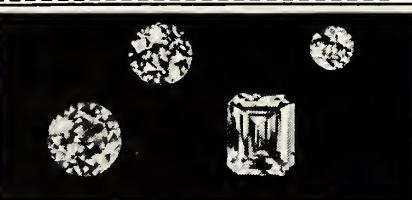
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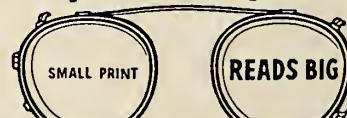


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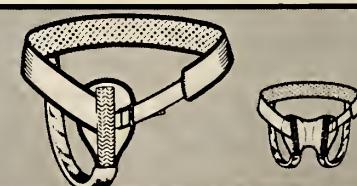
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You can cause serious infection by pulling hair from nose. Ordinary scissors are also dangerous and impractical. No better way to remove hair from nose and ears than with KLIPETTE. Smooth, gentle, safe, efficient. Rounded points can't cut or prick skin.

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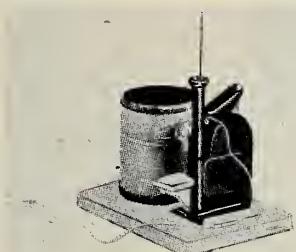
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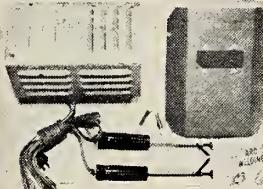
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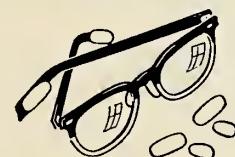


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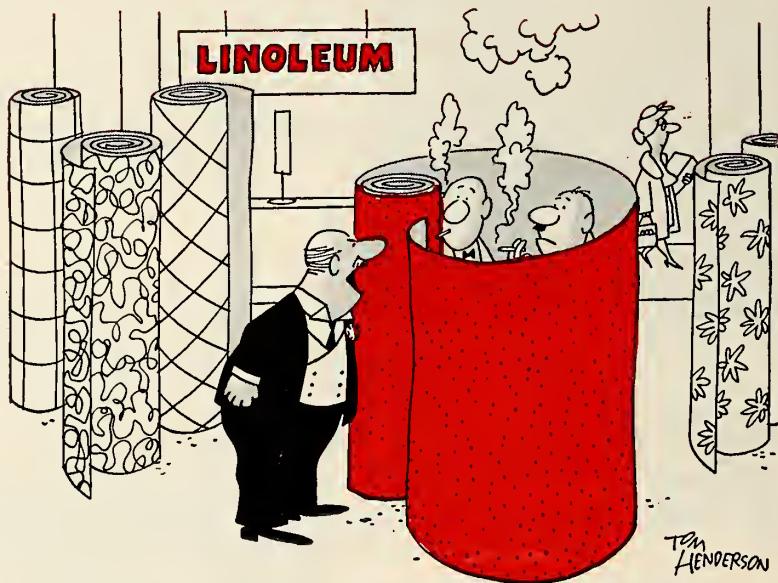
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# PARTING SHOTS



"If I catch you guys loafing once more, you're fired!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## HEAVEN—BY COMPARISON

"Did you give the suspect a good going over?" the police captain asked the chief of detectives.

"We sure did," he replied. "We browbeat him, badgered him and asked him every question we could possibly think of."

"And did he break down and confess?" queried the captain.

"No, sir," was the reply. "He merely dozed off mumbling, 'Yes, dear, you are perfectly right!'"

F. G. KERNAN

## SHE'S NOT SO FLIGHTY

Two girls were talking about their future plans. One remarked that she intended to get a job as an airline stewardess. "That way," she said, "I'll meet lots of men."

"Might be an idea," agreed her companion, "but wouldn't you meet as many men doing something else?"

The first girl shrugged and said: "Could be, but not strapped down."

KENNETH H. R. SIMKIN

## RED SEA CROSSING IN THE 20th CENTURY

Little Timothy came in from Sunday School and his mother asked him what he had learned that morning.

He proceeded to tell her the Bible story about the people who were running away from the mean king and they didn't want to be captured. They came to some water and took out their walkie-talkies and asked a man across the river if it was safe to come across. He said yes and then they inflated their rubber rafts and floated everybody across and escaped.

His mother, slightly unbelieving, asked: "Is that really what your teacher told you about Moses and the people he was leading from bondage?"

Timmy said, "No. But if I told you what she really said I figured you'd never believe it."

JEAN GREEN

PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL  
In family matters you never saw  
A situation that's calmer,  
I'm getting along with my mother-in-law  
By getting a long way from her.  
BERTON BRALEY

## HIGH FINANCE

Bankruptcy is when a man's yearning capacity exceeds his earning capacity and his creditor's lending capacity.

WILFRED BEAVER

## MODERN EXCUSE

"Why haven't you brushed your teeth?"  
The small boy's mother said  
"I can't," the lad replied,  
"Because the battery's dead."

KENNETH D. LOSS

## PAPER EXPLOSION

These days we're doing twice as much clerical work as we used to do. We don't know any more than we did, but now we're getting it on paper.

SAM EWING

## SLOW DOWN

Careful drivers aren't rare;  
That's why I often worry . . .  
They seem to come from everywhere  
When I am in a hurry.

D. E. TWIGGS

## "THERE'S A REASON"

The reason that rock 'n' roll singers are so young is that if they were any older—they'd be embarrassed.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

## WHERE ELSE?

Put a big smile  
Upon your face  
It would look odd  
Any other place

WANDA TUCKER



"I know she has an inferiority complex—  
let's keep it that way!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Seagram Distillers Co., N.Y.C. Blended Whiskey. 86 Proof. 65% Grain Neutral Spirits.



## Say Seagram's and be a Sure One.

What's a "Sure One"? This is what our dictionary says: "**Sure One** (shōōr wün) n. 1. an astute person who chooses Seagram's 7 Crown because of its smoothness, its constant quality and its unvarying good taste in every drink, straight or mixed. 2. an affectionate nickname for the world's most popular brand of whiskey. Seagram's 7 Crown." For further information, consult your local bartender. Or just say Seagram's and find out for yourself.

**Seagram's 7 Crown—The Sure One.**





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